The Wo[rld] Cycles and M[otor] can be [had] from BOMBAY [CYCLE] AND MOTOR HORNBY [ROAD] BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. [illegible] NO. 81 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHI[illegible]NG.

PENINSULA[illegible] ORIENTAL,
S. N. [illegible]NY.
MAIL [illegible]VICE.
CALLING AT NA[illegible] PLYMOUTH
AIR[illegible]

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.			Connecting at Aden with.	Tonnage
1915					
Br April:	Arabia				
10th "	Salsette			Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind			Malwa	11000
24th "	Salsette				
1st May	Persia				
8th "	Salsette			Morea	11000
16th "	Caledonia				
22nd "	Salsette			Persia	12503
29th "	Kashmir				

Tenders leave the PALLAR[illegible]PIER on the day of sailing. All passeng[illegible]must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave B[illegible]weekly, on WEDNESDAY[illegible]e and Return Tickets are issued on [illegible]able terms. For accommodation and [illegible] information apply to—

[illegible]FROOM, [illegible]ntendant.

NIPPON YUSEN-K[illegible]
(Japan Mail Steamship[illegible]td.)
Incorporated in J[illegible]
To Japan via Singapore, [illegible]and
Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	From	Ar[illegible]	[illegible]ture.
Izuma Maru	B. Fukuya	[illegible]	18th	[illegible]dar 8
Kasuga Maru	K. Higo	323	31	April
Yawata Maru	H. Nomura	384	13th	[illegible]
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	381	25th	[illegible]y

For Freight apply to—

S. IN[illegible]KIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA [illegible].
Tank Building, Horaby Road, [illegible]ombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDE[illegible]NT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARAN[illegible]EE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Ag[illegible]
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams "Ba[illegible]

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION F[illegible]ND
LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brig[illegible]de Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,35,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is [illegible]to enable married persons to make provis[illegible] after their death for their wives in the sha[illegible] of a monthly pension for life. Subscription[illegible] are based upon a very large scale. No di[illegible]stinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and othe[illegible] approved securities. Thirty per cent. of th[illegible] total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing hi[illegible] Twelve months' grace is allowed for pay[illegible] subscription in the event of a subscriber[illegible]ing his employment. Liberal commiss[illegible] offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND D[illegible]
Secretary and Tre[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7709	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	——
City of Calcutta	7036	——	19th May
City of Birmingham ..	7497	12th June	——
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. [illegible] Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	19,800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lisoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtian	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 3,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 15.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. [illegible]ASHI, Manager.

No. 227.
[illegible]ray Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday, 2nd April †Direct.
"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 11 a.m., 5th April ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 8th April §C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 8th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,081 tons on Thursday, 8th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. [illegible]VARELA," 4,845 tons, on or about 8th A[illegible] calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, [illegible] Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR [illegible]GOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Fre[illegible] sailings with onward connections to po[illegible] Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

1st April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Alex. Andrew	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	637
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	824
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	939
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	448	—

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915 AT CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

[illegible]BANDLI

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 5031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BIRTHSTONES

The ancient Egyptian practice of wearing a Lucky Gem or precious stone considered as appropriate to, or symbolizing the influences due to, the month of one's birth, has come down through the ages until the present moment when the custom was never more fashionable in actual practice.

Warm regard for the fascinating old traditions and superstitions very naturally induce many to possess their Birth-Gem Charm, or perhaps their Birth-Stone set in a Brooch, Pendant, Ring, Scarf Pin or one of the many forms of Jewellery now in vogue.

We can supply from a very good selection of loose stones any of the gems as now commonly chosen.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply [illegible]

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000.

Head Office.
17, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 181.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body [illegible]shment and strengthens broken [illegible] tissues. B—7

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED,—A Law Superintendent, Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to General-Manager RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3312

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3319

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED, ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for temporary service in the Royal Indian Marine afloat. Applicants should be of European birth, hold 2nd class Board of Trade certificates, and should apply by letter giving particulars of their previous service, to the—
DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN, MARINE,
Government Dockyard,
3910 Bombay.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER in the Alwar State on the following terms:

1. Pay Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 in biennial increments of Rs. 20.
2. Leave and Travelling Allowance in accordance with the State Rules.
3. The appointed applicant will be required to deposit 3 months' salary within 1 year of confirmation of his appointment and this deposit will be recovered from his salary.
4. The successful applicant at the end of his probation of 3 months will be required to sign an Agreement to serve for 10 years and for any breach of the same he shall forfeit the above named deposit.
5. The Darbar can terminate the appointment by giving one month's notice in writing.
6. None but fully qualified candidates who have passed through a proper course at an Engineering College need apply and they must have had experience in Road and Building Works.
7. Applications, with copies of Certificates and Testimonials which will not be returned, and the names of at least two persons to whom references may be made must be sent to THE STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, Rajputana by 7th April, 1915. 3316

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the Alwar State, whose duties will be to superintend and maintain the Power Houses the Electrical Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Supplies and Telephones, etc., of the Alwar State. None but those possessing practical experience of similar works and Oil Engines need apply. Preference will be given to applicants who have served their apprenticeship with a recognised Firm of Electrical Engineers and applicants must be able to keep in proper repair all the existing electrical works in Alwar and make any small extensions necessary from time to time. The pay of the post will be Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 and Leave, Travelling Allowance and the appointment will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months.
The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.
The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.
Applications with authentic copies of testimonials which will not be returned must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915. Selected candidate may be required to attend for an interview and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his appointment early in April.
STATE ENGINEER,
3317 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROLL TOP DESK, (second hand). State price. Apply to Box No. 244, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 201

WANTED a PARTNER with a capital in an Import business of two years standing. For particulars apply to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5871

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED a CHRISTIAN CLERK having knowledge of typing and general office routine work. Salary on qualification. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 203

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED AGENTS and CANVASSERS Throughout Bombay Presidency, for a well known Indian Life Office. Liberal terms. Apply to Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 223

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 70 p.m. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5381

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS, in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating academic qualifications and attaching copies of testimonials to:—
THE PRINCIPAL,
206 Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 3318

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT, WORKSHOPS for the Alwar State, to take entire charge of the Workshops and any work connected therewith. Applicants should possess good knowledge of all materials required in wood and iron work and their construction, be thoroughly conversant with Accounts and Stock and Stores Keeping, have had practical experience in a Railway or other large Workshop and be able to run small machines whether worked by Steam, Oil, or Electrical Power and control Workmen. The pay of the Appointment is Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per month, with a free unfurnished house. The appointt: Leave, and Travelling Allowance will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months. Selected Candidates must attend for an interview prior to appointment if desired and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his duties early in April 1915. The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months' salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.
The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.
Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915.
STATE ENGINEER,
3315 Alwar Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE—HUMBER MOTOR CAR. 1908 model. To be seen at Sir John Heaton's Bungalow, Harkness Road Price Rs. 1,500. 5916

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

FOR HOT SEASON—TO LET—Bungalows partly furnished at Vassova Sands on first line.
Apply on premises to MR. BRITO. 5917

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3320

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 10

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

TO LET—Top floor of SASASVATI HOUSE, Owen Dunn Road, Gawalia Tank, 3 bed-rooms, drawing-room, dining-room, bath-room, kitchen, W. C., electrical lights. Open. Compound all sides. Apply GOPAL NARAYEN Co., Booksellers, Kalkadevi Road. 202

TO BE LET—A large cool well furnished room with verandah open to South, good bath-room attached with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each, E.L. fan and lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 120. Private family, Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100A

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: THE IMPERIAL DAIRY COMPANY.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 30th March, 1915, over the signature of Mr. GAMANLAL B. DALAL, Attorney for CHHOTALAL RANCHHODDAS and his brothers, we are instructed on behalf of MOHANLAL PURSHOTTUMDAS and CHHAGANLAL PURSHOTTUMDAS to notify that the partnership between CHHOTALAL RANCHHODDAS, MOTILAL RANCHHODDAS, GORDHANDAS RANCHHODDAS and VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS and our clients was dissolved at the close of Samvat year 1962, and from the commencement of the year 1963, our clients have been carrying on business under the style of the Imperial Dairy Company as sole proprietors. Accounts were made up and nothing remains due from any party to the other in respect of the said partnership. Our clients have, therefore, every right to continue business under the style of the Imperial Dairy Company and the said CHHOTALAL RANCHHODDAS and his brothers have no right or interest in the same and have no right to give any such notice as stated above.
MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Solicitors to Mohanlal, Purshottumdas and Chhaganlal Purshottumdas.
121, Medow Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March, 1915. 208

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public that the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, VALABHDAS RUNCHORDAS and LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE, and carrying on business as VALABHDAS LAKHMIDAS & Co., and TALKING MACHINE & INDIAN RECORD Co., at BOMBAY and elsewhere, is dissolved as and from 1st April, 1915.
Valabhdas Runchordas will carry on business on his own account and risk as VALABHDAS RUNCHORDAS & Co., and as TALKING MACHINE & INDIAN RECORD Co., at Bombay and elsewhere from 1st April 1915.
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE will carry on business on his own account and risk as LAKHMIDAS & Co., from the 1st April 1915.
Neither of the said undersigned will be responsible for the business carried on by the other as aforesaid from 1st April 1915.
VALABHDAS RUNCHORDAS.
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Bombay, 31st March 1915. 215.

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal rates and taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills themselves receipted and stamped with the coat-of-arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for rates and taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised.
The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the coat-of-arms of the Municipal Corporation.
Ratepayers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.
P. R. CADELL.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 31st March, 1915. 205

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KANAGAWA MARU" having arrived on the 31st ultimo from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Muttrah and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain A. Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. TSUBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

NOTICE.

FOR SELLING OFF WHOLE STOCK OF BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

AT the suggestion of our customers we are going to make further reductions in all our surplus stocks.
From the 1st to 10th April each of the purchasers will be entitled to get a Prize Coupon.
The following 24 Prizes totally worth Rupees one hundred will be distributed amongst the successful numbers of the coupons.
For further particulars please see the advertisement on the door.
47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.
FRIDAY, the 2nd instant being a Public Holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day. 13

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MULJI DAMODAR and VASSANJI MULJI, of Bombay Hindus have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or bungalow with stable and out houses standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing, by admeasurement 1268 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2,007, 2,008 and 2125, New Nos. 9,138, 9,224, Old Survey Nos. 831,832 and New Survey No. 2/5496 and bounded on the East by the property of Parvatibai widow of Harivallabhdas Balgovindass and Mangaldas Harivallabhdas on the West by Khetwadi 13th Lane on the North by the property of Jeejibhoy Merwanji Wadia and on the South by Khetwadi Main Road which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1883 (1) and Street No. 149 Khetwadi Main Road and are now in the occupation of the vendors and which said premises are known as "Corner House."
Dated this 31st day of March, 1915.
BHIMJI & Co.,
204 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
E. 665 No. 667.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of HUSSEINALLY SARAFALLY late of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan inhabitant a merchant residing at Sutar Chawl outside the Fort .....Deceased.
MAHOMEDBHAI NAZARALLY and ALLIMAHOMED ABDULALLY both of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan inhabitants two out of the three executors named in the Will merchants the former residing at Abdul Rehman Street and the latter at Sutar Chawl outside the Fort .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifty year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAZILI,
Registrar,
High Court, at Bombay.
(Sd.) J. B. WEBBARI,
The 23rd day of March, 1915.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
224 Attorneys for Petitioners.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 18th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 25th March 1915. 222.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th March, 1915. 5873

AUCTION SALE.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Old scrap iron, iron plates, steel wire, old instruments, coir rope, lead, zinc, files, angle iron, manilla ropes, old canvas, old clothes, jars, wooden cases, old timber, etc., etc., two numerous to mention.
Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1915, and the following days, as may be necessary, the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Fort in the compound of Government Dockyard.
The conditions of sale, that 50 per cent., deposit be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposit will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.
Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & C.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st April, 1915.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. 13

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

A valuable estate situate within 5 minutes run from Lonawla Station admeasuring 5¼ acres and containing a bungalow with 1 Hall, 4 Bedrooms, and a veranda with out-houses, garden and a pacca built well and situate on hilly ground, is for sale by private treaty. For particulars apply to MEHTA and Co., auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE JOST FANS SUPPLYING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers, will under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vithaldas Premji Parekh, sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort.
80 fully paid-up shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each being the balance of 110 shares previously advertised.
4 shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

TO FASHIONABLE GENTRY.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, in Medows Street Fort, (first floor, next to Tarachand Purshram, Jeweller), under instructions from the Bank concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, a European merchant, the very valuable and Seldom—To—Be—Had—In—Auction—Sales, rich and artistic designed platinum and 18 ct. real gold jewellery, such as latest fashioned necklaces, spring bracelets, lockets, pendants, etc., set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, opals, amethists, etc.: Perpetual calandar, repeater chronograph, hunter, bracelet and minute repeater, gents' and ladies' watches; simple and rich enamelled cigarette cases and match boxes, set with diamonds, rubies and pearls; gent's watch chains of different patterns; ladies' muff chains; gent's and ladies' rings of various designs set with diamonds and rubies; set of links and studs set with rubies and diamonds; ladies' hair ornament, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

IMPORTANT TO ENTERPRISING YOUTH AND CARPET MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN CARPET RUGS AND TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., AS A GOING CONCERN.
ON SATURDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m., (B.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the 5th Kamatipura Street, under instructions and by order of the Mortgagee in possession Seth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of Pandurang Bhasker Rege, and Insolvent, the proprietor of the Indian Carpet, Rugs and Textile Manufacturing Co., all the stock in trade machinery, furniture and name and goodwill of the Indian Carpet, Rugs and Textile Manufacturing Co., as a going concern.
Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st April, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1915, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street No. 113-114 Case No. 95B Princess Street.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st April, 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk),	3 12 0 per 8 imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Chinbalia Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Kurla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
THE MANAGER.

AUCTIO[N] SALE.

J. S. MO[DY] & CO.

AUCTIONEERS [&] COMMISSION AGE[NTS]
84-86, BANK [OF] FORT.

BONA-F[IDE]

AUCTION SALE O[F] AY, THE 6TH APRIL, AT 2-30 [P.M.] F.)

On TUESDAY, th[e] of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), [J.] S. MODY & Co., are instructed [to] Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, [on] the Post Office, very valuable and [ex]tensive stock of [Sh]eesham wood and blackwood, household furniture, etc., made to order comprising [di]ning table, arm and without [a]rms handsome mirror back sideboards, [wa]ggons, meat-safes, rich glass [ch]ina-ware, upholstered drawing room [ch]airs, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich [or]naments, rich engravings, carpets, [ch]esteads, mirror doors almyrahs, [ch]ina gown presses chest of drawers, [ch]op dressing and wash-hand tables, [so]fas, cooking utensils, garden [to]ols, etc., etc.
The property of [the] Corkery, Inspectress of Girls Schools, [Ba]y, N. D.
The property of [the] gentlemen—
1 Do Dion Motor [Lo]rry to carry about 10 cwt.
1 Sodawater [Ba]keled Pillock cart.
1 Sodawater [Ba]keled Pillock cart.
1 Curzon cart, [Bri]sh Arab mare (pony) 7 years old and [harn]ess complete.
Catalogues will [be] published and the property will be on [view] four days before the sale.

AUCTION SA[LE] OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPER[TY] AT 2ND BHOIWADA STREET BE[HIND] ULESHWAR.
Under instru[ction] from Messrs. Mancher-shah and Nar[ma]dashankar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the M[or]tgagor Mangaldas Lalbhai in exercise of [the] of sale contained in the Indenture [of] age dated 14th day of December, made between the Mortgagor of [the] part and the Mortgagees of the [sa]id part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Public Auction on the premises the [un]dermentioned valuable property:—
DESCRIPT[ION] OF THE PROPERTY.
All that pi[ece] parcel of Fazendari land together with [the] messuage tenement or dwelling hou[se] standing thereon containing by admeasur[e]ment 57 2/9 square yards or thereabouts [situ]ate in the second Bhoiwada Street [with]out the Fort and in the Registration Sub-[Dis]trict of Bombay which premises are [in] the occupation of the said mortgagor [and] tenants and are assessed by the M[un]icipal Assessor under Ward No. 5332, St[reet] 5-47 and 49 bearing New Survey [No.] are bounded as follows: that is [to] towards the East by the property [of] Bai Lahbaram, on or towards the N[or]th by the property of Bai Kashi wife of [Ba]i Jethabai on or towards the [So]uth by the Second Bhoiwada Street and [on] or towards the Sweep [of] Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys, for the said Mortgagees at their office No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.
To-Night
ANOTHER GREAT PATHE'S EXCLUSIVE
THE
BOUNDARY RIDER
Drama in 5 Parts
ALSO
WAR MAP No. 4
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE and COMIC
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

DANCE

The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a subscription Dance in the Town Hall, on Friday, 9th April.
Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.
Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.
Extra Lady & members Rs. 1-8.
Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.
W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 T[illegible] Nightly 10 p. m.

Welcome [illegible] of the Popular Stars

MISS GL[illegible]E PALOTTA AND

MR. M[illegible]ARD NABLE

"THE LA[illegible]ND THE LOVER."

KINEMACOLOR

A Day with the Japanese Army.

"THE WATER DOG" A Keystone Comedy Featuring the great "Fatty."

PATHE'S WAR MAP The operations from Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th

SHERLOCK HOLMES AGAIN!

This week he unravels the mystery of "Silver Blaze," the stolen racehorse.

TO-MORROW THE GOOD FRIDAY HOLIDAY.

A Special Cinema Performance

AT 5 P. M.

HALF PRICES.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Gala Night & Complete Change

Twice To-night at 6-30 & 10.

Attraction Extraordinary

THE WORLD'S TRIO

Comprising of

MARTINETTE & GROSSI

Assisted By

Mdlle. MORET

In a Musical Comedy Revue

THE DUKE'S VISIT

A concentration of Comedy, Music and Songs.

MISS NORAH MOORE

in Special Novelty Songs including

"MEPHISTOPHILLIS"

and other Topical Numbers.

MISS NADA MORET

In a budget of new Songs and Queer Parodies.

Our Thrilling Drama in 2 Parts

BLUE PETE'S ESCAPE

The limit of Sensation and wild Adventures

Special series of War Pictures and Comics galore.

Go Where the Crowd Goes To-night

To the old Gaiety.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

LAST FEW NIGHTS

LAST FEW NIGHTS

of this Great Show in Bombay.

MATINEE / MATINEE } To-day at 4. p. m.

Doors Open at 3. Commence at 4 p. m.

WHEN TWO HANDSOME WATCHES will be given away amongst the children. Children Half price at Matinees only.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

HIGH JUMPING CONTEST

For Local Horses and Ponies. A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME

By our All Star Company

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

One at 4 p.m. and One at 9-30 p.m.

Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS. Agents.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

THE

Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at

EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,

On Thursday, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CHANDRAVALI.

Matinee on Friday, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

ASEER--HIRS.

Sheridan's Pizarro (In Oriental Garb)

Prices Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1, Ans. 12 & 6

C. P. KHATOW, Proprietor.

Telephone No. 286.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions as Usual

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

3rd, 4th and 5th April. (Bank Holidays)

Morning Sessions 9 to 11 with Band.

Rink will be closed on GOOD FRIDAY.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER. Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £375,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kelantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

GOOD FRIDAY

HOT BUNS

STRAIGHT FROM THE OVEN

At 6 a.m.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS EARLY AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MEDOWS STREET AND ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

GERMANY EATS VIENNA BREAD.

AUSTRIAN HOUSEWIVES RAISE AN OUTCRY.

Mr. Austin West, the "Daily Chronicle, special correspondent at Rome, writing on March 4 says:—

Dispatches from the "Corriere Della Sera's" Vienna correspondent state that throughout the Dual Monarchy the population is in a state of alarm over the extraordinary measures which have been taken by the Imperial authorities to cope with the food crisis, and indignation is spreading against German agents who have for some time been making heavy purchases of provisions.

"Die Zeit" and other newspapers in the capital attribute the fantastic rise in the cost of food, especially eggs, to the treacherous manoeuvres of these agents, and demand that the Government should prohibit the export of every kind of food across the Austro-German frontier.

The outcry of families is so persistent that journals are risking the publication of letters of protest from outwitted house-wives, who complain that the maximum allowance of 240 grammes (about 8½oz.) of flour per day for each person is insufficient.

The Official Press, however, warns the public that even this allowance will have to be reduced as soon as the inventory of available flour stores in Austria has been completed.

Families found to be already in possession of rations sufficient to last over a number of days will be forbidden to draw further supplies until these have been consumed at the rate of 240 grammes per head daily.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th March, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.899 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.3 "
Dew Point	72.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.756 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	75.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ESE,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	137 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
W.	31	m 11 31	29 1	31	m 5 8	15 2
	April.	11 58a	29 0	Ap.	5 22a	16 3
TH.	1	0 13a	29 8	1	m 5 42	14 3
					6 2a	16 5
F.	2	m 0 14	29 0	2	m 6 19	13 9
		0 56a	29 9		6 43a	17 0
S.	3	m 0 51	28 7	3	m 6 58	13 9
		1 41a	29 4		7 26a	17 11
SU.	4	m 1 31	27 9	4	m 7 39	14 4
		2 31a	28 7		8 14a	19 1
M.	5	m 2 16	26 8	5	m 8 24	15 4
		3 30a	27 6		9 19a	20
TU.	6	m 3 10	25 5	6	m 9 19	16 8
		4 39a	26 6		10 59a	20 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 31 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 52m
April. 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 5 (Monday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 54m
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th, 1h. 12.3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m; Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h 5 7m. p.m

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 31.

There has been nearly general rain associated with thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam, and local rain in Orissa, north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Dhubri and Calcutta one inch; Jessore two; Coxs Bazar, Narayanganj, Barisal and Cuttack three-quarters; Naya Dumka and Masulipatam one.

The depression from Persia is entering Baluchistan where a cloud is appearing.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-east India, extension into Upper Burma. Some precipitation along the North-west Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Multan and damper at Delhi. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperaure is above normal in the south-west Punjab and at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and generally lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat; night temperature is above normal at nearly all stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon, Poona and Aurangabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Masulipatam reports 1.10" of rain during a thunderstorm; over the rest of the reporting area no rainfall of importance has occurred. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in north-west India.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.5	65.4	84	0.15	9.62	—0.82
Do. (30th)	88.1	75.5	51	..	0.40	—3.61
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	95.5	81.1	15	..	3.17	—0.42
Do. (30th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.5	69.5	41	..	0.86	—0.64
Rawalpindi	87.0	57.1	66	..	2.85	1.63
Lahore	93.3	62.8	61	..	4.94	1.68
Hissar	92.0	68.8	57	..	3.89	..
Ambala	88.7	63.1	67	..	4.73	—0.67
Delhi	87.2	64.3	78	..	10.74	7.96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.7	71.5	67	..	8.13	6.56
Mainpuri	92.4	66.4	66	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	96.6	72.3	46	..	3.43	1.65
Cawnpore	92.2	68.9	68	..	3.08	—1.07
Allahabad	94.3	66.9	01	..	4.62	—2.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.1	74.2	65	..	0.91	—0.18
Karachi	84.0	75.0	88	..	1.09	—0.34
Ajmer	97.9	69.2	48	..	3.70	2.41
Jalpore	94.5	74.0	56	..	3.69	2.15
Kotah	100.6	79.6	36	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	72.4	75	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	84.4	77.0	87	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	82.4	72.1	86	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	100.4	69.8	77	..	0.48	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	100.2	72.8	91	..	0.78	—0.38
Surat	89.9	72.9	77	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	101.2	72.9	77	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	101.1	70.7	76	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	97.7	68.8	57	..	4.32	3.52
Indore	97.6	71.8	64	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.9	73.5	56	0.02	3.54	0.95
Saugor	96.2	71.4	37	..	3.44	1.19
Hoshangabad	96.5	73.4	44	..	4.89	3.14
Khandwa	99.5	76.2	41	..	3.11	1.34
Akola	101.3	78.2	34	..	4.67	2.63
Amroati	101.6	72.5	58	..	4.11	2.07
Nagpur	99.6	70.8	35	..	5.57	3.06
Chanda	101.1	71.6	55	..	5.44	2.66
Raipur	98.1	74.e	40	..	2.73	0.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	76.4	81	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	87.9	73.9	66	..	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	84.3	76.7	76	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	87.7	73.8	81	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.4	67.1	56	..	4.65	3.75
Ahmednagar	97.9	65.3	38	..	2.81	1.36
Poona	96.6	63.7	53	..	0.65	—0.51
Sholapur	101.0	70.1	30	..	6.67	4.96
Bijapur	93.0	71.8	32	..	6.16	4.61
Belgaum	94.7	63.0	35	..	4.92	2.65
Aurangabad	97.3	67.7	47	..	4.27	2.83
Nizamabad (Indur).	100.7	68.7	46	..	4.82	2.49
Hyderabad	98.5	72.6	63	..	4.31	2.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.8	76.4	71	..	3.63	0.14
Calicut	90.1	78.4	85	..	9.24	2.34
Cochin	90.9	79.9	75	..	21.15	10.19
Colombo	91.0	75.2	92	..	20.98	—0.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.1	69.2	80	1.10	7.66	0.76
Bellary	100.5	71.2	34	..	4.99	2.53
Cuddapah	106.4	82.4	78	..	9.37	4.52
Madras	95.4	78.6	83	..	24.95	4.51
Bangalore	92.8	72.3	71	..	4.07	—0.16
Coimbatore	94.6	75.0	79	0.08	7.78	1.98
Trichinopoly	99.6	78.0	72	..	7.69	—1.60
Negapatam	89.8	80.8	76	..	22.22	—7.30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st March, 1915, was 30.111 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correct-ign the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

JUST ARRIVED

OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA

CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.

Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
La Marca	,,	50	,,	4 0
Noblesse Fino	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0

PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

Panatellas	per box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life in the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ

Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers

AN entrancing perfume blending all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into one harmony of fragrance, "Phūl-Nānā" is enticing and powerful yet not cloying. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" has also a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachets and Cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfume,

Newgate St., London, E.C.

52 ER/ooDUCTION IN PRICES—FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On account of our having received a large consignment of fresh goods from England we have decided to allow a special 25% discount on our lists of Electric Novelties and Electric Belts for one month only—April 1915. This discount will be withdrawn from 1st May 1915.

Send for lists and hurry up orders. Those having our lists already in hand should send in orders without any loss of time.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY.

KARACHI.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/6.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ld.,

65-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

THE LEVER BILL.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 31.

The United States Cotton Futures Act, commonly known as the Lever Bill for brevity, came into operation on February 11th, and a good deal of interest is being taken as to how the new law will affect prices and trading. The Act purports to levy a tax for the privilege of dealing on exchanges and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery and other purposes. The idea is to prevent speculation, as far as possible, by imposing a tax of two cents for each pound of cotton involved in any future contract. Should the staple be ultimately delivered, that is to say an ordinary trade transaction takes place, then the tax will be remitted. There are probably cogent reasons for the United States Government taking such a circuitous and cumbersome route to prevent or impede speculation, and one would imagine a more direct ruling, declaring mere wagering contracts void in law and subject to penalties as prescribed by a form of Gambling Act, would have been more to the point, than by legalising what is considered to be an objectionable practice though the excise levied may make it practically prohibitive. The scope of the Lever Bill apparently in no way wishes to discourage or hamper *bona fide* trading future contracts, but what it aims at is, the elimination of the speculator-broker clique, whose sole interest in the industry is confined to creating differences and effecting settlements on contracts against which deliveries are not expected to be made, and which can only be described as purely fictitious. The two cents per pound of course kills all this, and in future, quotations from the various exchanges are likely to be more in consonance with the situation as reflected by genuine supply and demand than the result of speculative rigging. What effect the practical operation will have on the American cotton market generally remains yet to be seen, and this will be watched with the deepest interest by such centres of the cotton industry that are adversely influenced by immoderate forward speculations.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, March 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" " Sales of East Indian		400
" " Imports		32,000
Mid. Americans		5.48
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	9.57
	July	9.87
New York Official noon call ..	May	9.59
	July	9.88
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	9.26
	July	9.48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 31st.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	23,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.41
June-July	5.46
July-Aug.	5.53
Oct.-Nov.	5.69
Jan.-Feb.	5.77
March-April	5.82

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 30th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.41	5.39
June-July.	5.46	5.44
July-Aug.	5.52	5.51
Oct.-Nov.	5.68	5.66
Jan.-Feb.	5.76	5.75
Mar-April.	5.82	5.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, March 30th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	17,000
" Forwarded	89,000
" Imports	147,000
" Stock	1,467,000

Liverpool, March 30th.

Twist	American	32's	8¾ d.
"	"	40's	9⅝ "
"	"	60's	12½ "
Weft	"	40's	8½ "
"	"	52's	9⅝ "
Twist	Egyptian	60's	13⅝ "
Weft	"	80's	14 "

Manchester Market:—Steady Small Sales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	75,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	46,000
Futures at New York May	9.68
Previous closing price	9.57
Futures at New York July	9.97
Previous closing price	9.87
Spot Cotton at New York	9.65
Previous price	9.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.88
Previous price	8.88
Futures at New Orleans May	9.37
Previous price	9.23
Futures at New Orleans July	9.60
Previous price	9.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.79.65
Silver Commercial Bars	50 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	23¾
Closing Tone of silver :—India & China buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅜
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅝
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans . ..	1½

The sum of £300,000 has been earmarked for Miscellaneous purposes and £320,000 has been ear-marked for Argentina.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 30th

WHEAT.

Indian Wheat unoffered.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. 60¼

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual bold unquoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May sellers 55¼

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-ship value March-April. 53½

Calcutta Linseed Paid sellers Mar-April 52½

LINSEED

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) March April buyers 47¾

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March. Hull buyers £7 12 6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£69
Copper Braziers	£86½
Yellow Metal	8½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5 to 14/10
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	83/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30
Selected Copper English best	76¾

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot 22/3 to 22/9

According to quality duty paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	16/3
July	16
August-September	15/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	16/4½
July	16/1½
August-September	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/1½
July	17/4½
August-September	16/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/3
July	17/6
August-September	16/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5¼
Ceylon Rubber	2/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 31.

The market opened firm and has become excited. Prices have advanced Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 and are irregular.

A considerable business has been done in Broach chiefly and also in Khamgaum Akola. Other qualities are in sympathy.

Local mills have been free buyers while dealers have also been buying ready cotton.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, Rs. 227, April.
Fine M. G. Broach, Rs. 228, May.
Fine M. G. Khamgaom Akola, Rs. 187-8 May.
Fine M. G. Bengals, Rs. 161, May.
Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 261, April, 1916.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	222	..	..	April 15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	255	..	May 1915
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	April 16
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	199	..	25-1-16
" " " ..	157	..	..	May 1915
" " " ..	..	..	..	..
" " " ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	134	150	..	Do.
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	200	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	193	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	191	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	183	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	183	..	..	"
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	189	..	..	"
M. G.	220	..	..	Jan. 1916
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	215	May 25-15
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	202	"
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	209	"
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	221	"
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	120	"
H. G. Bnagalkote ..	..	..	..	"
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	"

ARRIVALS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th March, 1915:—

Cotton	16,819	Bales.
Wheat	35,214	cwt.
Linseed	6,315	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	2,505	"
Gingellyseed	1,562	"
Groundnuts	3,866	"
Castorseed	6,204	"
Rice	29,676	"
Myrabollans	4,945	"
Cottonseed	2,579	"
Gram	7,518	"
Joowar	13,793	"
Maiza	229	"
Barley	929	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 p.c.	Rs. 6-7-6,	R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-2-0,	R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c.	Rs. 6-5	R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 p.c.	Rs. 7,	R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6	R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-2,	R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 7,	B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 6-6,	B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
	Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnut

Sholapur	Rs. 26-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed.	Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed

Ready	Rs. 5-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.	Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed

Bold White 85 per cent	Rs. 41, B. T. per candy
White sm. gr. 15 per cent	Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni	Rs. 38, B. T. per candy
Mughi	Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ...	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy
Yellow Kathiawar	Rs. 44-8, B. T. per candy
Red Jubbulpore	Rs. 39, B. T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173 nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	176
60 d-s. Yokohama	148½

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Corresnondent.)

Bombay, March 31.

To-day being a Jain holiday—Chaitri Punam the Share Market was closed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92/4.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 5/8 in a big lot.

During the Maharajah's birthday festivities at Mysore a conference of Local Boards' members and Municipal Councillors will be held to afford them an opportunity of exchanging views regarding the difficulties experienced in workingg the provisions of the existing regulations. The programme for discussion includes relief of congestion, extension of feeder railways and tramways by the agency of District Boards.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

INCREASE OF SHARE CAPITAL.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, was held at Electrical Federation Offices, 1, Kingsway, London, W.C., on Tuesday, the 2nd March, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, of passing the following Resolution:—

"That the capital of the Company be increased from £1,200,000, divided into 60,000 six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and 60,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, to £1,320,000 by the creation of 12,000 new Ordinary Shares of £10 each, entitled to rank equally with the existing ordinary shares of the Company, both as to dividend and capital, save that such 12,000 new Ordinary Shares shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend that may be declared for the year ended the 31st December, 1914."

Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., presided.

The Secretary (Mr. F. C. Austen) having read the notice conveuing the Meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, I am happy to think that we meet on a somewhat more auspicious occasion than that on which I last had the honour to address you. You will remember that then, owing to the general financial disturbance caused by the sudden outbreak of war, we considered it expedient to abandon for the time being our specific proposals for the increase of our Share Capital. I was able to tell you, however, that our financial position in respect of revenue earning was, in view of the circumstances, distinctly satisfactory, and I am glad to be able to repeat that assurance to-day. As might be expected there has been a temporary falling off in our Tramway receipts owing to a considerable efflux of the population during the closing months of the year in consequence of the contraction of the mill industry and other similar causes, but the development of our Supply and Lighting business has been on the whole well maintained. Local conditions are becoming more normal, and though I am not going to commit myself prematurely to any final statement of the results of last year's working, I may say that you can rely, as a modest computation, on finding that the net receipts for 1914 were not below those of the preceding year. As it may be almost unnecessary to observe, in order to provide for the development to which I have alluded, increased Capital expenditure was unavoidable, and you will doubtless agree that the Directors had exercised a prudent and sound discretion in utilizing revenue balances and taking advantage of a particularly low Bank Rate for temporary advances, and so postponing the resort to a new capital issue. It was therefore to say the least, most disconcerting that just when the time came for obtaining your sanction to that issue the conditions of the money market should have been so unexpectedly embarrassed. For the healthy conduct of the business, and the periodical payment of earned dividends, for the re-adjustment of revenue advances and payment of Bank overdrafts, the timely increase of capital could not but be a matter of serious concern, and your Directors have been confronted with a position which they could not regard without some anxiety. Until recently the prospects of obtaining fresh capital on sufficiently attractive terms were not such as to justify them in approaching you, and it was with no little relief that they were apprised through their Bombay friends of a more favourable turn of affairs, and found themselves warranted in applying to you for the sanction set out in the Resolution which I now have to submit to you. The terms which they contemplated, and which are far better than they could have ventured to anticipate a little time ago, have been communicated to you in the preliminary circular which is now in your hands. There are just two points in that circular which I desire to mention. First, as stated therein, you will, should you be pleased to pass the Resolution as recommended, be duly informed as to all further necessary details concerning the proposed issue, by means of a second circular. Secondly, circumstances have arisen which have made it desirable to consider further the underwriting arrangements as set forth in the 6th paragraph of the preliminary circular. The particular contracts referred to have been cancelled and the Board are still in communication with their Managing Director in Bombay on the subject. The Shareholders may rely on the Board to deal with the question and any others affecting the issue in such manner as may seem to them most advantageous to the Company. But these are subsidiary points and it is important to observe that the Resolution submitted to this Meeting is solely and entirely for the purpose of sanctioning the increase of Capital. I cannot state too emphatically the opinion of the Board that to secure for the Shareholders satisfactory financial prospects, it is essential that this sanction should be given. I will now proceed formally to move the Resolution, and after it has been seconded any shareholder present who may desire to speak on the subject will have an opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Cooper: I have great pleasure in seconding the Resolution.

The Chairman: The Resolution has been proposed and seconded: does any shareholder present wish to make any remarks on the subject? Apparently nobody wishes to do so. Before putting the Resolution I just wish to add one word to prevent any erroneous inference being drawn to the prejudice of the Company from what I said in my reference to the preliminary circular and underwriting arrangements. The cancellation of the particular contract must not be understood as implying that there was any personal desire on the part of the underwriters to be relieved of their engagements in reference thereto. I do not think I need read the Resolution again: those who are in favour of it will kindly hold up their hand. The Resolution is carried unanimously. Thank you gentlemen.

The proceedings then terminated.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The annual report of the Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, says:—The Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the Funds have been increased by the sum of Rs. 28,26,951-12-4 and now amount to Rs. 4,72,88,840-6-3 accumulated resources which afford to all Policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of Interest realized during the year was over 4 per cent. after deduction of Income Tax.

During the year 5,546 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,07,37,125. Of this number 4,142 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 74,98,875 the annual premiums thereon being Rs. 4,08,097-9-0.

The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 65,083 assuring, with Bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 12,37,10,910-14-9 of which Rs. 11,85,021 is reassured.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 30th.

Asahi Maru	Kuchiki	Moji
Islami	Watson	Mauritius

March 31st.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Kanagawa Maru	Higo	Kobe
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

March 31st.

Bahrein	Boewet	Aden

The following vessel received port clearance yesterday.

Steamers Atagasan Maru for Osaka
" Dumra for Busreh
" Vita for Busreh.

March 31.

S. S. Atagosan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Atagosan Maru, 2,523 tons, Captain K. Kawamura, will sail to-day for Osaka via Singapore and Kobe with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain Hobday, will sail to-day for Busreh via Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,955 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, will sail to-day for Busreh via Kathiawar coast ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Asahi Maru:—The steamer Asahi Maru, 1,748 tons, Captain S. Kuchiki arrived here on Tuesday from Moji, Singapore and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Islami:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived here on Tuesday from Mauritius which port she left on the 17th March, with a cargo of sugar and three deck and three cabin passengers on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kanagawa Maru, 3,867 tons, Captain K. Higo, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, having left that port on the 27th February last, and called at Moji, Hongkong and other places with a general cargo and three Japanese cabin passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 26th February, and called at Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,465 tons, Captain P. Boewet, sailed on Tuesday for Genoa and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 30th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Wednesday March 31st, 1915.

A Sardar	Ookerji	P. S. N. Co
C. & R. Taiyabi	B. Kassam	A. M. Jeewanjee
F. "Asahi Maru"	Kuchiki	S. Tyebji & Sons
M. Kowiet	Wilson	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	Abubakar	B. S. N. & Co.
Sarasvati	Nola	
Indravati	Oosman	
Irrawadi	Goolam	
Courland	Mahomed	
Sabarmati	Shahudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Atagassn Maru	Kawamura	N. Y. Kaisha
2 Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
4 Ischia	Paolette	Marittima Italiana
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Roma	Cogliolo	Marittima Italiana

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
4 Sardinia	Jeffries	P. & O. Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

14 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co
20 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
	M. D. D.	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Coceyanna	Shillinghaw	M. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co.
Gallia	Mcintyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Islami	Watson	M. M. & Co
Lowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nieuvelan	
Poleric	Chisholm	W. & A. G. & Co
Saima	Rosmasen	F. P. Campbell & Co
Sidra	Bryn	Bombay S. N. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
Ujina	Abbot	M. & Co

EXPORTS,

March 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 99 bales wool, D. Kundanmall; 50 bales oily cotton, 33 bales cotton droppings, 10 bales cotton cop bottoms, 5 bales cotton hard waste, 60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, 150 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 75 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 63 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 74 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales wool, L. Goculdas; 40 bales wool, B. Hurbhum; 154 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 100 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 150 bales wool, H. S. Janmohomed; 68 bales wool, M. Ramjeedas.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 6,930 cwts. massoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 20,900 cwts. massoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia (s) 110 cwts. cashew nuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Rottenfels (s) 150 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.

Peter Jebsen (s) 500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Taiyabi (s) 895 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 30 bales wool, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Ischia (s) 800 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 311 bales cotton twist, I. David; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 125 cwts. gum bhesabole, 125 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 187 cwts. shark fins, E. Moledina.

FOR KOBE.

Atagosan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—30 trusses 2 coils cotton rope, 756 bales 177 cases cotton yarn, 1,252 cases 1,087 bales cotton goods, 3 cases 6 bales 1 truss woollen goods, 5 cases cotton and linen goods, 21 bales canvas, 11 bales canvas bags, 8 bales sail cloth, 13 bales jute twist, 3 cases mixed cotton goods, 2 cases silk yarn, 1 case silk raw, 100 bags Epsom salt, 65 casks 4 cases zinc chloride, 10 kegs nitrate of soda, 20 kegs bisulphate of soda, 848 kegs 200 bags bicarbonate of soda, 2,200 bags 1 cask soda ash, 150 kegs soda crystals, 30 kegs 15 casks bichromate of soda, 37 drums calcium chloride, 60 kegs sugar of lead, 24 casks bichromate of potash, 10 cases cyanide, 15 casks 253 drums magnesium chloride, 140 drums disinfectant fluid, 100 bags sulphate of alumina, 153 drums bleaching powder, 50 barrels 30 casks salammoniac, 40 cases carbonate of ammonia, 14 casks sulphur, 2 casks sulphate copper, 10 bags 7 casks alum, 75 casks sulphate of iron, 735 cases candles, 22 casks 34 barrels tallow, 40 bags wheat starch substitute, 148 bags farina, 65 drums grease, 148 bundles buckets, 51 crates 1 case bottles, 159 cases 4 boxes window glass, 5 cases umbrellas, 10,000 pieces fire-bricks, 42 cases confections, 50 cases sauce, 378 cases biscuits, 40 cases 135 boxes corn flour, 20 cases Paisley flour, 544 bales 29 cases 50 trusses paper, 451 bales newspaper, 180 bags 57 cases salt, 154 barrels coal pitch, 52 barrels 87 runlets tar, 3,467 boxes 70 bundles 235 cases 12 barrels soap, 100 bars pig lead, 50 bundles copper squares, 100 bundles copper sheets, 28 bundles copper rods, 236 pieces copper ingots, 320 bundles Y. M. sheets, 1 case varnish, 20 drums colza oil, 59 barrels 1 cask lubricating oil, 150 hogsheads ale, 3 hogsheads stout, 236 cases beer, 40 cases rum, 2 baskets 2 casks 10 hogsheads 1,373 cases whisky, 35 cases spirits, 153 cases wine, 20 kegs 2 drums paints.

S. S. Inveran from Newcastle (Australia). Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—66 bales tallow, 4,270 tons coal.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF MRS. CARLYLE.

The first instalment of a series of hitherto unpublished letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle to her "little Charlotte" appears in the March "Strand Magazine," with a commentary by Reginald Blunt. Charlotte Southam entered Mrs. Carlyle's service in Cheyne-row in June 1858. She was fifteen, but she evidently made a good impression at once. Carlyle speaks of her as "the new maid, a fine little Chelsea picture. Having installed her new maid [illegible] Carlyle went to stay with Miss Barnes at Bay House, Alverstoke, and a few days afterwards wrote her first letter to Charlotte in which she says:

I am much better since I came here—indeed, this life is the very wholesomest that could have been cut out for me! Sea air blowing round me day and night—a drive in an open carriage every day—nothing to do "about dinner" except eat it! perfect comfort, without too much ceremony;—and kindness without fuss!—all this considered; you won't except me home on Saturday!—not a bit of me! . . .

Charlotte replies that the house was quite safe, that she and Nero—Mrs. Carlyle's dog—were quite well and happy, and that the sparrow—a street waif rescued from some urchins—was "doing very well."

THE DAMAGED SPARROW.

Later the sparrow is handed over to the care of a Mrs. H[illegible]am, "who is skilful in canaries." Mrs. Carlyle's next letter to Charlotte has this passage:

Mrs. Huxham wrote to me a touching effusion about "the bird," from which I could only gather that if he lived he would live, and if he died he would die! and that meantime he "spent whole hours" (I should think not very happy ones) in Mrs. Huxham's "bosom"! I hope he won't expect us to keep him in our "bosoms" when he returns to his anxious family! Mrs. Carlyle hopes Charlotte will "mind to water my little green children; especially the gooseberry bush, the sweet[illegible] and the infant tree without a name." She mentions the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Huxham announcing an improvement in the sparrow's condition—"for which the Heavens be duly praised! and Mrs. Huxham's bosom!"

THE DRAWING ROOM GRATE.

In 1858 Carlyle visited the "Friederich" battlefields preparatory to writing his great History. Mrs. Carlyle, who was at Lann Hall, Dumfries at the time, was very anxious that everything in the house at Chelsea should be all right for his return, so Charlotte is thus addressed:

I don't expect Mr. Carlyle will stay long in Germany, and that you must get on with your house-sorting—that you may not share the fate of the seven foolish virgins in the Scriptures who were found with their lamps untrimmed. It will be a great shame to you if you have not the house perfectly sorted when we return. . . In particular I wish you would give the drawing room grate not one but several good scourings—I did not at all admire the state in which you were letting it lie over till wanted!

Mrs. Carlyle adds another word of caution. "When you have put down the carpet in the drawing-room (she says), don't bring out any china or little things—Dr. Carlyle is dangerous for breaking when he has the run of the house."

AGAINST QUESTIONING THE SAGE.

In a subsequent letter Mrs. Carlyle, still writing from Dumfries, expresses further concern about everything at the Chelsea house being all in order for the Sage's return. The oil-cloth must be "put down clean in time for Mr. Carlyle." And again:

You know his ways and what he needs pretty well by this time. Trouble him with as few questions as possible. You can ask him whether he will take tea or coffee to breakfast and whether he would like broth or a pudding to dinner? You must always give him one or other with his meat, and either an egg to breakfast or a slice of bacon. . . . If you take pains to please him I have no doubt you will. And if he look fussed *and cross, never* mind so long as you are doing your best; travelling always puts him in a fever, and nobody can look and speak *amiably* with sick nerves.

Finally, this warning is given to Charlotte: "Take care your kitchen is in order—when he goes to light his pipe—he will see"! The letters, which we have only sparingly sampled, contain, it will be seen, many characteristic touches, and will be read with interest.

Startling evidence has been given in the case against the Boer General Wessels, who is charged at Bloomfontein with high treason, by Letsani, Mopeli, Chief of the Mopeli tribe, who said he had received a letter signed by General Wessels. The letter stated that the Boer rebels would not place guards on the Basuto border, provided the natives kept quiet. "We wish to wage war, white against white. Only in case the British should arm coolies (Indians) would we count upon your then very welcome aid. We guarantee your independence. We stand on the side of the German Government and the Emperor William, whose troops with cannon are advancing to meet us."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Courts, Easter Recess.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—B. B. & C. I. Railway v. Grant Medical College. (First round.)
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities in Contemporary Evolution," University Library, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Good Friday,—General Holiday.
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities as Ideals to be realised" University Library, 6 p.m.
English Mail Steamer Kaiser-I-Hind, due to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Easter, Bank Holiday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Hockey Association. (First round.)
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Universities and Cities," University Library, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, April 5.

Easter, Bank Holiday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

TUESDAY, April 6.

Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, 6 p.m

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 7 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7,8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The World's Trio."
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

DEMPSTER—PEYTON—At Jhelum, by special license, on the 9th March 1915, by the Rev. Campbell Ward, James Lionel Cathcard Dempster, 66th Punjabis, eldest son of Col. Cathcard Dempster, I. A., retired, to Frances Mary Margaret (Tin Tin), second daughter of the late Alfred George Peyton, Deputy Loco Supdt., N. W. Rly., and Mrs. Peyton of Hollywood, Mussoorie.

BRUCE—POWER—On the 16th February, 1915, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Ewen Cameron Bruce, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, attached Royal Flying Corps, youngest son of the late Alan Cameron Bruce-Pryce, formerly of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, and of Abbeyholms, Cheltenham, to Eugenie Mary Alice, elder daughter of the late G. F. T. Power, I.C.S., and of Mrs. Power, of 1, Delabere, Cheltenham.

WALKER—SETON—On the 18th February, 1915, (by licence) at St. Peter's Church, Bedford, Captain H. Beaumont Walker, Army Service Corps, to Lena, second daughter of Major Winton Seton, late Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), and Mrs. Seton, 15, Cornwall Road, Bedford, and granddaughter of the late Colonel James Fitz-Gerald, Indian Army and Berar Commission.

DEATHS.

McRAE—At Petersfield, Hants, on the 18th January 1915, Colonel Henry Napier McRae, C.B., late Commandant 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Deeply regretted by all ranks of the Regiment.

CLARKE—Killed in action on the 10th March 1915, in France, Captain Richard John Clarke, 8th Rajputs, attached 1st 39th Gharwalis. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

LARKIN—At Agra, on the 22nd March 1915, from asthma, James John Larkin, aged 59 years. Deeply mourned.—R. I. P.

MARSH—At 14, Gledhow Gardens, London, on the 22nd March 1915, very suddenly Helen, beloved wife of Henry Marsh, C.I.E., late Chief Engineer P. W. D. (By cable).

PORTEOUS—On the 4th March, 1915, in London, Herbert, Llewelyn Porteous, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Chalford, Glos., son of Colonel Charles A. Porteous, C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Police Madras, aged 44.

WATTS—At the residence of her daughter Mrs. S. Flanagan, Secunderabad, Mrs. Helen P. Watts, widow of the late Asst.-Surgeon Thomas W. Watts, after a serious operation, on the 26th March, aged 69 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

April, 1.

101.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 3 N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 31st instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

104.—C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms in charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned immediately.

106.—Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N.-C. O's. will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.

107.—Recruiting.—Men, desirous of joining the Corps, should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

109.—Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mooltan with the outward Mails of the 20th instant passed Suez at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 31st idem.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.

The result of the Advocates' examination was declared yesterday. Out of the eleven candidates who appeared, Mr. Harilal J. Kania has been declared successful.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society held yesterday in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. S. S. Mehta read a paper on the Position of Women in Primitive Society from the Standpoint of Marriage.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS,

There will be a holiday matinee at Harmston's Circus at 4 o'clock this afternoon, while a special feature of the night show is to be a high jumping contest for local horses and ponies, in addition to the ordinary big programme.

BATHING FATALITY,

Several Parsi youths went to swim in the sea at Chowpatti on Tuesday, and two of them named Pherozeshah Kavasji Captain, aged 22, and his brother Hormusji, who were not good swimmers, went beyond their depth. The other lads went to their assistance, and brought Hormusji ashore but could find no trace of Pherozeshah. His body was found in the evening. Hormusji was revived after artificial respiration.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Five attacks and four deaths from plague were registered in Bombay on Tuesday, these five plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, Umarkhadi, Bhuleshwar, Sion and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 66, as compared with 120 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 89 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,078, out of which 24 were found to be plague-stricken. Middle and Lower Colaba, Umarkhadi and Dongri contributed 3 each, Mandvi 6, Chukla, Market and Kamatipura 2 each, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi and 2nd Nagpada 1 each.

HOMEWARD MAIL POSTING NOTICE.

Friday, the 2nd April being Good Friday will be observed as a Post Office holiday and in consequence parcels intended for despatch by this week's homeward mail steamer should be posted at all but the under-mentioned town sub-offices not later than 5-0 p.m., to-day. Parcels posted at the under-mentioned post offices up to the time shown against each, will be forwarded by this week's mail steamer. (1) Bombay G. P. O.—10-30 a.m. Saturday (3-4-15), (2) Apollo Street, (3) Apollo Bunder, (4) Secretariat—10-0 a.m., Saturday (3-4-15.)

REPORTED THEFTS.

B. A. Bule, a dealer in 'pan,' residing on the first floor of a house in Kumbharwada, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 3,505 in ornaments and sovereigns during his absence from a room in his house.

Haji Abdul Rehman, a cloth merchant, residing in Kapad Gully, has reported to the Police that as he was going along Masjid Bunder Road with a bag containing Rs. 400 on Tuesday morning, a Hindu informed him that someone had thrown some dirt out of a window of a house which had fallen on him. As the complainant bent down to remove the dirt from his feet, someone ran away with his bag of money. The Hindu who was standing with the complainant also ran away, whereupon the later raised an alarm, and the Hindu who was subsequently found to be a Wagri named Lala Rama, was arrested.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

To-night an entirely new programme is to be presented at the popular Gaiety Palace. The world's trio are "producing" a musical comedy revue entitled "The Duke's Visit" or a budget of nonsense, the principal factors in this novel production being comedy, music and songs blended together in such careful proportion that the result, we are assured, is a bright and merry entertainment. Bombay Theatre-goers have" lately seen so many revues, pantomimes and revusical comedies, thanks to Mr. Lew Marks and the management of the Gaiety Palace of Varieties: but this last, we are told, will eclipse all previous productions both in point of originality and novelty is concerned. Miss Norah Moore is again on the bill and Bombay would gladly welcome the appearance of this gifted Artiste once again in their midst. Miss Moore will to-night sing several topical numbers also her special novelty song "Mephistopheles" which quite captivated the audiences wherever it has been sung in Europe, America or Australia. Miss Nada Moret will present a complete change of programme.

The pictures contain several new features, including a thrilling and sensational drama entitled "Blue Pete's Escape" a series of special war and topical pictures and several comics.

To-night and to-morrow night both the 6.30 and 10-0 o'clock performances will take place at the Gaiety Theatre.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Bombay, was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne presiding. Among those present were Mr. G. C. Plinston, Captain W. F. Potts, Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins and Mr. B. H. Hewett.

It was stated in the course of the Report that the total number of officers and men, of various ratings and ranks, boarded in the Home during the year was 42,652, being a daily average of 116.85, against an average of 97.18 in 1913. Under the extended Memorandum of Association, the number of N. C. O's. and men of H. M.'s Army accommodated in the Home during the year was 62 totalling 435 days, as against 36 men totalling 370 days in the previous year. During the year 28 destitute seamen were admitted to the Home, and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master, Bombay. There were also 5 admissions into the Home for various periods, (totalling 41 days) of cases of destitution amongst seamen who were not eligible for maintenance by the Board of Trade. These men were maintained at the expense of the Home. The messing arrangements were carried out as in previous years and gave satisfaction. The inmates of the Home (numbering 107) were treated to a special dinner on Christmas Day out of the funds of the Home, and they were similarly treated on New Year's Day by the Home purveyor. The reading room was well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The question of providing more accommodation for officers of the merchant service was considered during the latter part of the year, and it was resolved to call for plans and estimates with a view to adding another floor above the present officers' quarters for the above purpose. Mr. A. W. Scott, the Superintendent of the Home, continued to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Captain Potts, the Report was approved and adopted.

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the Committee and the Chairman.

Rai Govind Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed a Special Magistrate with section 30 Criminal Procedure Code powers for the trial of dacoits in Muzaffargurh district. Special Magistrates with similar powers have been already appointed for trial of dacoits in Jhang and Jullunder districts. The more serious cases may come before the Special Commissioners under the new Act.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON WORK OF MILK INSPECTION STAFF.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, presiding.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of 19th March, 1914, requesting the Commissioner to furnish the Corporation with a report at the close of 1914-15 as to the work done by the special staff engaged for the year in connection with the work of the issue of licenses for the control of milk trade in the City, I have the honour to state that it will be seen from the total number of licenses issued during the year, viz., 2,406 and the amount of license fees and fines recovered, that considerable progress has been made towards controlling the trade and that the revenue has more than covered the cost of the establishment. The work is only at its commencement, however, and a great deal more will have to be done towards preventing contamination of milk offered for sale, without rendering the control so severe as to increase materially the cost of milk. When the Budget for 1915-16 was prepared, no provision was made for the continuance of the Milk Inspection Staff, pending an examination of the work done in the first year. I consider, however, that the work should go on, and if it does so, a special staff must be continued since the present duties of the Licensing Staff are as much as, or more than, they can adequately perform. Moreover the extra receipts are more than the additional expense. For the sake of economy, I propose in the first place to make the special staff as small as possible and therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the employment of a special staff.

The cost of the establishment for 1915-16 will be Rs. 3,510 only and a further sum of Rs. 250 will be required for contingent charges as against the staff costing Rs. 5,700 sanctioned in the previous year. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporatinn to an additional grant of Rs. 3,760 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the charge."

It was resolved to recommend to the Corporation to sanction the grant asked for.

BISHOP AND BOY LABOUR.

DR. GORE'S CONCERN FOR THEIR FUTURE WELFARE.

Dealing with the employment of school children for agricultural purposes, the Bishop of Oxford writes to "The Times" as follows:—

"In your first leading article of February 27 you treat as comparatively unimportant under the circumstances of war the anxiety with which some of us view the withdrawal of boys of school age from school for agricultural work. Since I read your article I have been endeavouring to ascertain the facts more precisely. I will not now trouble you with a statement of what exactly the authorities are sanctioning and a forecast of the use which is being made, and is likely to be made, of the sanction. I will only say that such inquiry as I have been able to make increases the anxiety I cannot but feel. The ground of this anxiety lies in the consideration that the existing shortage is not likely to be temporary. In other words, I do not believe that the young men who have enlisted for the war are likely to return to the land, under the old conditions after the war. I have taken the opportunity of consulting a number of clergy who know the country lads well. They have all expressed the same opinion. The lads are already greatly improved by military service and better feeding.

"They are greatly pleased with themselves. They are tasting what seems to them a more interesting life than they knew before. Whatever they become after the war, they will not return to what they were. It is, therefore, not a temporary but a permanent shortage of labour that has to be met. It must be met, I believe, by improving wages and conditions so as to attract labour to the country; and this improvement had better be begun at once and on a systematic scale. Also education should not be curtailed, but in every way improved so as to make rural education a better preparation for rural life. To meet the shortage by withdrawing boys prematurely from school on a large scale is a disastrously reactionary measure, which it will be hard to reverse. The case in England is probably different from the case in France or Germany. Would those who know these countries suggest that French or German soldiers will not return to the land after the war? I will only add that I visited a school to-day in a small country town and found that seven boys at the top of the school had been prematurely withdrawn under the new concessions."

"ALL FOOLS' DAY."

To—The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you or any of your numerous readers be kind enough to let me know through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, why people send bootless errands to their relatives and friends on the first of April every year. Most of the men play practical jokes on their friends making "April Fools" of them on this day without knowing its origin as to why this should be done so. I learn from "The Vicar of Wakefield" (page 145) by Oliver Goldsmith as follows:—"under the old method of computing the year the 25th of March was New Year's day and the first of April was the last day of the first week of the year, which was devoted to gaiety and sports of all kinds. This is the origin of April-Fool day." I should esteem it a favour if you or any of your learned readers will have the goodness to let me know if this is correct.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. HENRY.

CITIES IN HISTORY.

UNIVERSITY LECTURE BY PROF GEDDES

At the University Library, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large assembly, Prof. Geddes delivered a lecture on "Cities in History."

In the course of his leecture, Prof. Geddes said that since the greatness and fall of Rome, historians had been occupied more with the study of Empires than of Cities. After Charlemagne, arose the stupendous fiction of "the Holy Roman Empire," but with a counter movement, the liberation of the Church, of Italian Cities and even Germanic ones. The Spanish Ascendancy came next in turn from the expulsion of the Moors to the Armada; again a struggle of a central power to dominate the cities of Spain and Portugal, of the Low Countries, Southern Germany and Italy, and yet, failing everywhere in its turn, the then smaller powers, Holland and England, successfully resisting Spain and even shattering her, Empire, to whom America in our own time has given the final blow. Next came the Austrian ascendancy with its Hapsburg marriages uniting many lands, yet followed by the thirty years' War, with its separation of the South German states, onwards to that liberation of Italy, which she seemed in these days preparing to complete.

Next the French ascendancy from Louis XIV to Napoleon III, yet with its reaction towards the renewal of nationalities throughout Europe, from nationalities great and small, from Greece to Germany. Since 1866 and 1870, the Prussian ascendancy with its towering and megalomaniac ambitions now in the process of drastic treatment by our indignant world.

Even in this tremendous succession of Empires had they not really a succession of cities? Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Paris and Berlin, each in its turn growing into a stupendous capital and then into a world cancer sternly tob e operated and yet an endeavour towards European unity had constantly been going on—in the middle ages by the Church and Universities through religion, learning and art culture and international law and growing science. With the French Revolution and liberal movement, it had sought unity through political idealism and constitutions and Parliaments, while yet in more recent times, the industrial age linking up the world with communications, commerce and ideas alike. While in the struggle now in progress, a conception of the freedom of small nationalities and the sacredness of violated cities were vividly returning to a foremost place in the world's eyes. Even the greatness of all these progressive movements was once more interpreted in terms of cities the medieval church and universities from Rome and Paris, the renaissance with Florence, or again the revolution with Paris and with London, the age of industry with Glasgow, Newcastle and Lancashire, cities of steam, railway and factory, and now again the endeavour of political idealism with the Hague and now or tomorrow the renewal of cities,—with Louvain. The stream of history had thus to be read anew starting from, not with, the world empire of the Romans, but with the great cultured cities from which Western civilisation came—Rome, Athens and Jerusalem. Thus the conception of cities claimed as in Greek times a central place as a formative, even of states and empires themselves. In short, where for hundred of years their thought had been in terms of "The Individual and the State," that of the opening future will be in terms of "City and Citizen."

THE DRINK EVIL.

DUTY ON COUNTRY SPIRIT RAISED.

In pursuance of their policy of checking the consumption of liquor by enhancing taxation in areas where consumption is increasing, Government have decided, as a esult of their annual survey of existing tates, to raise the rates of still-head duty n country spirit, with effect from 1st April in the following areas:—

"Mahi Kantha leased area, Kanara (below-ghat talukas)—toddy spirit, Ahmedabad District (exceping the Parantij Taluka, including the Modasa Mahal), Kaira, Surat City and five miles round, the Chorasi and Olpad Talukas, the western part of Bulsar and the towns f Pardi and Ufarsadi of the Surat District, Nasik District (excepting the Baglan, Kalwan and Peint Talukas), Dulia, Sindkheda and Shirpur Talukas of the West Khandesh District, Thana District (excepting the Salsette and Bassein Talukas, excluding Bassein Town), and Ahmednagar and Satara Districts.

In 1914-15, with the object of minimising the evil of drink by encouraging the substitution of weak spirit for strong, the duty on the former was reduced without altering the maximum selling price in the case of all areas which are under the separate-shop system says a Press Note. As a further step in the direction of advancing the cause of temperance it has been decided to make reductions in the strength of liquor permitted to be sold in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur. In Bombay the prescribed strengths are 20 deg. U.P., 25 deg. U.P. and 60 deg. U.P., consumption being mainly of 20 deg. U. P. with effect from 1st April 1915 the sale of 20 per cent U. P. will be discontinued and the duty on 25deg. U. P. liquor will be raised to that at present fixed for 20deg. U.P., a corresponding enhancement being imposed on 60deg. U. P. liquor. Similiarly in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur the highest strength of liquor permitted to be sold will be 30deg. U. P. in place of 25 deg. U.P., but the duty will be enhanced to the rate that would have been applicable to 25 deg. U.P. liquor. As this increase in the rate of duty is intended to discourage the consumption of strong liquor, there will be no proportionate enhancement in the duty on 60 deg. U. P. liquor in these districts. For similar reasons while the duty on 40 deg. U. P. liquor in the Kaira District will remain unaltered, that on 25 deg. U. P. will be raised.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

RA EES (2) BEAT COLLEGE CASUALS (1)

The meeting between these two teams in the first round of the above Tournament attracted a fairly big crowd on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, when the Rangers won by two goals to one. The game was on the whole, a very scrambling and desultory, affair combination being at a discount. There were instances of individual brilliance but it was more a hit-and-run affair than a game of organised and combined efforts. The Rangers were the nippier lot and their tackling and dribbling were also better. They were quick on the ball and they outmanoeuvred their opponents time and again. They won more as a result of better pace than any brilliant concerted effort. Their victory was quite deserved as they were undoubtedly the better team on the day's play. They kept up the pace quite unabated to the finish and lasted better than their opponents, some of whom appeared to be novices. Cooper in the College Casuals' goal once saved marvellously with the stick when a stinging shot looked like a moral certainty. The College Casuals' front line worked hard, but generally unsupported by the lines behind them and without any attempt at combination, to which latter meither could their opponents claim any superiority, their final efforts not being so effective. The Rangers' forwards were a set of hard sprinters and they came out better by a goal after missing some fine chances. As already stated the standard of hockey was very poor, neither team showing any combination or judicious passing.

The Rangers drew first blood, Sequiera scoring off a Corner-shot midway through the initial period and on the call of half-time the Rangers were leading by a good. After ends had been changed the College Casuals' forced the pace and after some scrambling work in the Rangers' shooting circle Rozaria scored their only goal, thus equalising. Thereafter the exchanges ruled in favour of the Rangers and after two miss chances they secured the lead throug Carvallo. Soon after time was called and the game ended with the scores:—

Rangers ..... 2 goals.
College Casuals ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Rangers:—I. Fernandez, goal; I. J. Fernandez and H. Powell, backs; E. Fagen, P. Braganza and J. Pinto, halves; O. Flanagan, P. Sequiera, P. Powell, A. Areen and R. Carvallo, forwards.

College Casuals:—Cooper, goal; Kapadia and Spencer, backs; Mr. Mars, Mathelone and Taraporewalla, halves; Titina Cannings, Hampdin, Razario and Millard, forwards.

Referees:—Mr. Ward and Sgt. Butt.

TRAVELLERS LANDING AT MARSEILLES.

METHOD OF OBTAINING PASSPORTS

The following Press Note was issued yesterday by the Bombay Government:—

The authorities of the French Government at Marseilles are desirous that travellers should in future produce on landing at Marseilles passports in the case of British subjects, or Consular passes in the case of persons of other nationalities. The Prefecture at Marseilles states that the visa of the French Consular at the port of embarkation is not obligatory on British passports.

Passports for British subjects are issued by the Political Department of the Secretariat, Bombay, to travellers who are considered to be fit and proper persons to be entrusted with a passport. Applications for passport should be in the prescribed form, and should reach the Secretariat at least one week in advance of the date of sailing. The certificate of nationality accompanying the application should be duly filled up and signed by a responsible official.

All local Governments are empowered to issue passports, and applicants residing in provinces other than Bombay are advised to apply to the local Government concerned for passports.

All applications should be accompanied by two copies of a small unmounted photograph of the applicant. One copy of the photograph should be affixed to the application form. The other will be affixed to the passport and duly certified by the officer issuing the passport. For this purpose it is necessary that the applicant should attend the Secretariat personally.

All applications in connection with passports should be addressed to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

PORRIDGE FROM STRAW.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.

A doctor in Berlin has invented a recipe for making bread-porridge from a flour produced by means of straw. The authorities, after trying it, pronounced favourably on of digestion, and asked that further experi- the whole, but said it seemed a little difficult ments should be made to remove this defect. Another objection to it is that there is a scarcity of straw in Germany.

The municipal authorities at Flensburg (Schleswig-Holstein) called a citizens' meeting at which the Burgomaster delivered an address on the British scheme to "starve" Germany. He stated that he and two aldermen recently met the Government at Berlin. They authorised him to inform the inhabitants that the distress was very serious. He added that it was the fact that many Germans in Flensburg and other places were dissatisfied with the Government, reproaching it with not having secured sufficient bread, corn, and other provisions in time. The Government stated in excuse that they expected to finish the war quickly, and did not know the result of the harvest would be so bad. The Burgomaster finally asked that everybody should be as economical as possible with all food.

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There were six more games down yesterday, two Mixed Doubles and four Singles, but one of them was a walk-over. One of these went into three sets, Robinson and Mrs. Laidlaw failing to owe Mr. and Mrs. Simms a point in each game. They, however, made a close thing of it with Mrs. Laidlaw returning well from the back of the court. Robinson was sometimes effective but when in form Simms with his volleying is hard to beat and his partner gets a good swing into her drives. The latter won the first set, but lost the next after "four-all" to go on and won the last easily.

Some capital play was seen on both sides in the game between Kemble and Mrs. Turner and Jackson and Mrs. Saxby on level terms. Jackson was good at the net, but as they settled down his opponents avoided him, Kemble taking time to settle down with his losing drives. Both ladies guarded the back lines well, and there was nothing in it in the first set when they were level after twelve games before Kemble and Mrs. Turner won. In the second they had the measure of the others and won by a large margin.

The replayed tie between Sherston Baker and Jessop was very well contested. In the first there was level pigging all the way, the former only running out from "seven-all." He also won the next, when he took the lead and won by a decisive margin.

Kennedy and Eyres also replayed but this time the former established a superiority. They played at long range almost all the time with Kennedy the steadier and his length more accurate.

Sothers and Cook were well matched, but the handicap the former had to concede was not quite enough. The first was very level all the way for a dozen games, but in the next the former won comfortably.

Results:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Simms, Scr., beat Robinson and Mrs. Laidlaw, minus 15; 6-3, 4-6, 6-1.

Kemble and Mrs. Turner, minus 15, beat Jackson and Mrs. Saxby, minus 15; 8-6, 6-1.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

Kennedy, Scr., beat Eyres, Scr.; 6-4, 6-2.

S. Baker, plus 2/6, beat Jessop, plus 3/6; 9-7, 6-3.

Sothers, minus 15, beat Cook, plus 2/6; 8-6, 6-1.

Brandenburg W. O. from Grafton.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke v. Mr. and Mrs. Simms.

"A" CLASS SINGLES.

Bunbury v. K. Mc. J. Kemp.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

Wilson v. Shanks.
Remington v. Kibblewhite.
Baines v. Erb.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

CUP WON BY 7TH HUSSARS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 31.

The 7th Hussars this afternoon won the final match in the Gymkhana Hockey Tournament from the first team of St. Joseph's College by 4 goals to 2.

The cup was presented by Mrs. Eliot Johnson after Colonel E. P. Johnson, R.E., had congratulated the winners on carrying it off for second year in succession.

£5,000 FOR SCIENCE.

OPPORTUNE GIFT TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The generous donation which the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons has made to the funds of the Royal Institution comes at an opportune time, says the "Daily News and Leader." This gift of £5,000 will be devoted, as similar gifts and legacies have been, to the objects for which the Institution was established—the promotion, diffusion, and extension of science and of useful knowledge.

For more than a century the Royal Institution has carried on a work which gives it a strong claim to the gratitude and support not only of all who are interested in science, but of all who benefit by the immense industrial expansion which science has rendered possible.

Within its walls Faraday achieved the epoch-making discoveries which are the basis of manifold applications of electricity that enrich the modern world. The eminent men who have directed its continuous research—Lord Raleigh, O.M., Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., and Sir James Dewar, represent them at the present day—have collectively made contributions of incalculable value to the wealth and comfort which the community enjoy.

These results have been attained with very exiguous resources. The Royal Institution has never been wealthy, and has sometimes known very straitened circumstances. Its income has always depended, as it depends now, upon the subscriptions of its members, and for its ability to undertake specially exclusive and important researches it has been indebted to such gifts as that of Sir Charles Parsons.

The last donation of the kind was in 1909, when "an anonymous benefactress," whose name is still a secret, presented the Institution with £10,000. In 1892 Mr. Thomas E. Hodgkins, an American gentleman, contributed £20,000 to its funds.

CARDING MASTER'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Thomas Stullard, carding master of the Pearl Mill, was found hanging in a room near the blowroom of the mill with an electric cable round his neck. He was dead, and his body was removed to the morgue for a Coroner's inquest, which was held by Mr. E. T. Lambert in the evening. The deceased was forty-four years old and the evidence was to the effect that for the past four weeks he was not quite right in his mind. There was apparently nothing to trouble him and no foul play was suspected. The jury on the evidence recorded a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily insane.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 1, 1915.

To-morrow being Good Friday will be observed as a holiday in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle." There will, therefore, be no publication of the paper on Saturday.

THE STATE, THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE.

Though the Government Resolution regarding the appointment of the Railway Committee, announced the other day by the Hon. Mr. Clark in the Imperial Council has not been published, it is to be hoped that, in view of the imperative need of railway reform in all its branches the scope of reference will be as wide as possible; secondly, that the Committee will sit *in coram populo* and not *in camera* as was unfortunately the case with the Military Committee presided over a few years ago by Lord Nicholson; thirdly, that Indian witnesses from all the different provinces will be invited to submit their grievances in respect of goods and coaching traffic. It is not the number of witnesses from each province which is so essential, as the competence of the witness to submit evidence, and we warn Indian railway reformers to bear this in mind, in order that they may put before the Committee as strong and unimpeachable a case as is demanded by the past sins of omission and commission of all the railway systems, whether State-owned and State-managed, or State-owned and company-managed and we hope that the publication of the Report will not be unduly delayed as has been too often the case with those of recent Committees appointed by Government.

We are quite alive to the amount of time which a Committee of this character, conscientiously and impartially working, should take in investigating the most essential part of its scope of reference, namely, how far the management of the railways has been efficient and economic and whether management by the companies is more so than that of the State, pure and simple. It goes without saying that the principal part of the work of the Committee will lie in statistical investigation, but, once the statistical analysis is scientifically and accurately made, the rest of the work will neither be so laborious nor so difficult. Of course each railway line has its own local conditions which go to contribute towards increasing its working charges or diminishing its revenue in comparison with another. It is notorious that all the old trunk lines, guaranteed or otherwise, have had the cream of the traffic to tap. Again, their capital outlay has been more or less per mile according to the gauge on which the line is constructed and the physical condition and difficulties of the track to be traversed. There are lines which have been constructed partly for purposes of traffic and partly for purposes of military strategy such, as for instance, the North-Western Railway. So that in arriving at a fair and legitimate conclusion, whether a line managed by the State or one owned by the State but managed by a company is profitable, a variety of differentiations will have to be most carefully considered. The danger of a superficial opinion must be avoided. As an illustration, we may give in brief the results of the working of two typical railways, the East Indian and the North-Western. Let us take their latest accounts as published in the Administration Report for 1913-14. The net earnings of the East Indian per train mile was Rs. 2.65 while that of the North-Western was Rs. 1.95. The difference was in favour of a State line managed by a company to the extent of Rs. 0.70, a very considerable difference indeed. Then take again the cost per 1,000 ton miles. The East Indian works out to Rs. 3.08 and the North-Western to Rs. 5.55. Here the difference is Rs. 2.47 which is indeed excessive. It is here that the Committee will have to trace the legitimate causes of the excess incurred by a line purely managed by the State. Pursuing the statistics a little further let us see what was the percentage of total working expenses on the total earnings. Here are the figures:—

East Indian Railway ... 39.92 per cent.
North-Western Railway... 56.70 „ „

Practically there was an excess percentage of 16.78 per cent in the working of the North-Western Railway on its total net earnings compared to that of the East Indian. We cannot resist giving a further illustrative test as to the crucial point of economic and efficient management as between a State railway exclusively managed by Government and a State-owned railway managed by a company but under certain State restrictions. Referring to the table of ultimate financial results of the two railways from 1886, as given in one of the appendices to the Report, the net gain or loss to the State has been as under:—

	Crore Rupees.
East Indian, *net gain* from 1886 to 1913-14	33.93
North-Western, *net loss* from 1886 to 1913-14	13.56

We draw no inferences from these statistics but only point to them as an illustration as to how the Committee should proceed with its investigations in order to arrive at an impartial conclusion, after giving the North-Western railway the benefit of all the legitimate considerations it may deserve for a variety of reasons.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

We have more than once deprecated the one-sided view that is taken by so many people of the case of various classes of workmen in England, who during the war have created disputes regarding wages. It is no doubt very regrettable that men are not content to manufacture munitions and build ships at the old rate of wages during war time, but before upbraiding them with reproaches of their want of patriotism and calling for coercion and martial law, it is just as well to consider their case. And their case is that, while their employers are making unprecedented profits by the boom in every kind of war material, their own economic conditions, owing to the increased cost of living, are worse than when trade was dull or merely normal. The psychology of the case is admirably stated by "The Nation":—

The first thing to do, when a set of men take action that seems at first sight to imply a wilful disregard of the great and vital interests of their country, is to try to understand what is in their minds. War is sometimes described as a test of the health and power of a society, and there is a sense in which this is true. The social phenomenon that now inspires alarm and indignation is not new or a consequence of the war; it is a result of the society in which we live, and it is produced by the general conditions of our life and government. If a society, working by voluntary co-operation, is to move like one man in a crisis, the first essential is a general spirit of mutual confidence. In any society that is not decadent, and nobody thinks that we have lost our vitality, A will spend his last ounce of energy if he is sure that B is as single-minded as he is, and that their efforts are not being controlled by C for some purposes of his own. Mutual confidence is the first need; the second is an appreciation of the danger. Men must trust one another, and they must be convinced that the crisis is real.

"The Nation" goes on to point out that working men had begun to think that private people were making fortunes out of the necessities of the country and out of the necessities of the poorer classes. And this to some extent was true. They saw that the action taken to control prices was ineffective and they thought that was due to the supine attitude of the Government, and resented it. Then again when these classes are upbraided with not realising the gravity of the war and the necessities of the country, one may pertinently ask what has been done to bring home the gravity of the war to them. It is impossible, of course, to bring the gravity before the eyes of people in England, as the mere presence of the enemy on their soil brings it home to the French. But does the example of the pleasure-seeking classes in England tend to impress the gravity of the war on the working classes? Or, for the matter, does the failure of those who cater for the pleasure of the working classes themselves on the race-course or the football field, to abate these diversions at this time do so. More than this, to quote "The Nation" again

In this regard the War Office seems to have generally acted as if the danger was the danger of panic. Britons have their faults, but panic of this kind is not one of them. During the great struggle with Napoleon there was very little panic in England, except the panic of the rich that the poor might want to take other people's property, or in some cases, to keep their own. The danger is all the other way. Alike on the racecourse, where men are taking their pleasure very much as usual, and in the great furnaces and engine sheds, where men are engaged on the hard, disagreeable and exhausting work in which their lives are spent, it is not always easy to remember that a life-and-death struggle, of the utmost moment to humanity, is taking place just the other side of the Channel. And in this connection let us recollect, of the stern and monotonous routine of industrial labour, that if it brings to the worker none of the special dangers of the soldier's life, neither does it bring any of its excitements, and that in comparing the special effort made by statesmen, administrators, and others in time of war with the special energy demanded of the engineer or metal-worker, we are comparing the position of the officer on deck who sees how the battle is going, with the blind and ceaseless toil of the stoker buried below.

"The Nation" appeals to Mr. Lloyd George, who, as an orator, touching men's pity, moving their indignation and firing their resolution, has no rival, to go to one of the big industrial centres and speak plainly and openly on the facts and issues of the war, "talking to the workmen not, as some politicians are tempted to talk to them, of the certainty and imminence of victory, but of the grim character of the war, the great task that lies before us, of all that men are suffering on the battlefield, of all that France is enduring, of the special part that those men and women are playing who are summoned, not to the trenches or the battleship, but to the monotonous labour of mill or furnace?" But oratory is not enough, and it is necessary that Government should treat all industries concerned in the production of armaments on the lines of their treatment of the railways. They should take over formal control and do something to ensure that the workers share in the prosperity that the war has brought to the employers, or, at any rate, that they do not suffer, unduly while they are working at high pressure, from the adverse economic conditions caused by the war.

Notes of the Day.

Released to Fight for Germany.

Complaints have been made in several papers at Home that under the exchange system of release of consular officials between England and Germany men who declare their intention of fighting against the Allies are being allowed to return to Germany:—"Questions were to be asked in the House of Commons in the week following mail week by Commander Carlyon Bellairs in connection with the release of Baron Werner von Ow-Wachendorf, who left Tilbury for Germany on Feb. 26. Baron von Ow-Wachendorf, who is just under thirty and a lieutenant in the German Army, was exchanged, according to Sir Edward Grey, for an octogenarian British officer under the system of exchange. Commander Bellair's questions, says the "Daily Mail," will, in particular, seek information as to the conditions attaching to the baron's release. It will be interesting to ascertain, too, where the baron was stationed in his last consular appointment (the latest official German organ gives him as attached to the Calcutta Consulate-General in 1913), and whether he was still in office at the outbreak of the war. He is stated to have arrived in England from South Africa on August 13. Before leaving London for Germany the other day he told a personal friend that he was going back to fight for Germany,—either as an airman or with his regiment, the Yellow Uhlans of Stuttgart. Another remarkable release under the exchange system is that of Captain Schlagintweit, formerly German Consul in Manchester, who has also returned to Germany."

Timber Contract Scandal.

According to the "Daily Chronicle," about £1,500,000 is the value of timber purchased for the War Office through the agency of Mr. Montague Meyer, whose appointment as sole buyer has awakened so much curiosity in Parliament. As Mr. Meyer gets 2½ per cent. commission, this would mean that his services to the country have already been repaid by £37,500. The figure may or may not be absolutely accurate, but it is sufficiently obvious that Mr. Meyer has obtained a very fat job, says a Home journal, and the public will naturally want to know what they have got in return. Mr. Meyer was the selection of the Office of Works, and according to the Financial Secretary to the War Office was "one of the largest importers of soft timber in London." This statement is explicitly contradicted by the "Chronicle," which makes further statements tending to throw a very ugly light on the appointment.

A Case for Enquiry.

If the circumstances related in a petition submitted to the Bombay Government by Mr. Bulchand J. Vaswani, M.A., who was an assistant master in the N. G. High School, Karachi, are correctly stated the matter is one which calls for immediate action. This gentleman's services were dispensed with by the Educational Inspector in Sind for the ostensible reason of his inability to procure a certificate of physical fitness from the Civil Surgeon of Karachi. The petitioner, however, maintains that this is not the real cause of this action on the part of the Inspector and gives other reasons in substantiation of his statement. He states that, in August last, he received a notice from the Superintendent of Vaccination, Karachi, asking him to have his child vaccinated. In reply the petitioner, in January last, wrote to the Superintendent of Vaccination stating his objections to vaccination and his consequent inability to allow his child to be vaccinated. The reply was at first forwarded to the Inspector and then to the Head Master of the school for necessary action. The Head Master thereafter had repeated talks with the petitioner, whom he plainly told that this attitude on his part would not be tolerated in Government service and that if he cared for his service he must have his child vaccinated without delay. He did not comply and his dismissal, for the reason stated above, followed.

Last link with the Brontés.

The death in mail week of Mrs. A. B. Nicholls at her home in Banagher, King's Country, snaps the last link in the chain of Brontë traditions. She was the second wife of the curate who married Charlotte Brontë. In the autumn of 1847 the three sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë, became famous by publishing their three first books—"Jane Eyre," "Wuthering Heights," and "Agnes Grey." A year later their wayward brother Branwell died, and Charlotte wrote, "We have buried our dead out of our sight. The removal of our only brother must necessarily be regarded by us rather in the light of a mercy than a chastisement. My unhappy brother never knew what his sisters had done in literature; he was not aware that they had ever published a line. We could not tell him of our efforts for fear of causing him too deep a pang of remorse for his own time misspent and talents misapplied. Now he will *never* know." Three months later, in December, 1848, died the heroic Emily, "a remnant," in Mrs. Gaskell's phrase, "of the Titans," and five months afterwards, in May, 1849, the gentle Anne. For five years Charlotte was left alone in the Haworth vicarage with her father, and at last, in June, 1854, Mr. Nicholls's suit for her hand succeeded, although at the last moment her father announced his intention of staying at home while the others went to the quiet wedding in the church. The wedded life was brief. The first weeks were spent at Banagher, and Charlotte wrote, "I must say I like my new relations." She was vividly recalled by Miss. Bell, the cousin, who subsequently married Mr. Nicholls, who "liked and appreciated her amiable and quiet manner." Nine months later, at Haworth, the end came. She whispered, "I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us; we have been so happy."

The Branwell Portraits.

Faithful to his trust, Mr. Nicholls stayed on at Haworth as the right hand of Mr. Brontë until his death six years later, in 1861. Thereafter Mr. Nicholls lived wholly in Ireland, entirely removed from the literary associations of his wife and her sisters, but zealously guarding their fame. Charlotte's portrait, drawn by George Richmond, R.A., for the late Mr. George M. Smith, her publisher and close friend, he bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery. There, too, now hang the curious portraits of the three sisters together and of Emily alone, which Branwell painted. Mrs. Nicholls, whose death is now recorded, took special satisfaction in these pictures, which only recently came to light, becoming the property of the nation. "I am indeed glad," she wrote, "to think that they are to be hung near to where Mrs. George Smith's portrait is." It is a curious irony of fate that the ambitious Branwell, long the pride of the family, will now be remembered as the one artist who had opportunity to paint the portraits of his three sisters, the one picture being, in Mrs. Gaskell's phrase, "a rough, common-looking oil painting," the other, that of Emily, a real portrait, speaking to far higher promise.

Radium in Disease.

The efficacy of radium as an agent in the treatment of disease is discussed in the Annual Report of the Radium Institute. Of 746 cases treated during the past year, 19 are described as cured, 50 as apparently cured, and 328 as improved, while in 136 cases the results had not been noted at the date of the Report. Details are given of a number of cases of cancer, tumours, and other diseases which have been treated with varying results. Superficial naevi, the disfiguring birthmarks commonly called "port wine stains," have been rendered unnoticeable, one case being that of a hotel porter who had several times been refused employment because of the purple "stain" on his cheek. Warts which defied ointments, acids, and all the routine cures have "quietly melted away" under the influence of radium emanations. The most intractable cases of spring catarrh have been cured. The Radium Institute at present can only treat "out-patients." Of nearly 6,500 treatments given last year more than half were given free to necessitous patients. It is hoped that the new extension will be opened in June, and that half a dozen beds will then be available for "in-patients."

Patents and The War.

The following item of news relating to British patents and the war is from the report of a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held recently. The hardship which is suffered by firms who have valuable patents which cannot be worked during the war was considered by a Joint Committee,—the Chemical and Allied Trades and Engineering and Metals Executives,—and it was resolved that an extension of the term corresponding to the duration of the war ought to be granted to any holder of a British patent, if it could be shown that at the outbreak of the war the patent was in force, was at least ten years old, had been worked in the United Kingdom adequately in the sense of section 27 of the Act of 1907, and its continued manufacture had been prejudicially affected by the war. The directors agreed that a letter should be addressed to the Board of Trade accordingly.

Official and Personal.

There are three candidates for the Presidentship of the Bombay Corporation for the year 1915-16. At a meeting to be held on Thursday, the 8th April, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will propose the election of Mr. N. J. Gamadia; Sir Temulji Nariman that of Mr. J. A. Wadia and Mr. J. S. Wadlaw Milne that of Mr. Pheroze Sethna.

TAXI-CAB DACOITY CASE.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITIES FOR ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

Mr. Hari Das Vakil, appeared before Mr. C. Bartly, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, yesterday on behalf of Messrs. Kailpresono Chatterjee and Shosi Bhosen Das Karati, muktears practising in the Alipore Magistrates Court who stood securities for Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee, the accused in the Garden Reach taxi-cab dacoity case, who after being released on bail absconded. The Vakil submitted that the muktears had stood securities to the amount of Rs. 1,000 practically without any remuneration. They were very old practitioners and on account of their age could not earn enough for maintenance of their families. The vakil further pleaded that the absconding of the accused in the political case would be an object lesson to legal practitioners who, in future, would not dare to incur such a serious risk and responsibility. The Magistrate, however, passed on order directing the forfeiture of the full amount.

U. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 31.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to-morrow (a) to protest against the action of the House of Lords regarding the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces and (b) to pray for the extension of the term of office of Lord Hardinge. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer will preside. Several members of the Legislative Council are expected to speak.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 31.

Captain N. M. R. Radcliffe Smith, 44th Merwar Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Division, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

The following postings of R. A. officers have been ordered:—

Lieut. M. Wood to 75 Company, R. G. A.; 2nd-Lieut. P. H. Jones to 69th Company, R. G. A.; 2nd-Lieut. J. C. Bowring to 94 Company, R. G. A.; 2nd-Lieut. A. N. Mkearton to 52 Company, R. G. A.; 2nd-Lieut. H. S. Thorpe to 74 Company, R. G. A.; Lieut. F. C. A. Troup to 29th Mountain Battery; 2nd-Lieut. J. A. L. Deane to Frontier Garrison Artillery; Lieut. C. B. Tenant, 75 Company, R. G. A., has been transferred to 31 Mountain Battery; Lieut. C. S. Kennedy, 69th Company, R. G. A., has been transferred to 60 Heavy Battery; 2nd-Lieut. R. O. Skinner, 94 Company, R. G. A., has been transferred to 60 Heavy Battery; 2nd-Lieut. G. L. Smith, 52 Company, R. G. A., has been transferred to 68 Heavy Battery; 2nd-Lieut. S. St. B. Collins, 51 Company, R. G. A., has been transferred to 72 Heavy Battery; 2nd-Lieut. J. W. English, 74 Company, R. G. A., has been transferred to 77 Heavy Battery.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BOSPHORUS FORTS DAMAGED.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

MR. VENEZELOS ON BALKAN PUZZLE

It is officially stated that the Russian Fleet approached the outer forts of the Bosphorus on Monday morning but was unable to bombard them owing to a fog.

Russian airmen are reported to have ascertained that Sunday's bombardment damaged Forts Elmas and Killa and that the garrison of Fort Elmas fled.

The American newspapers pass very severe comments on the sinking of the Falaba. The "Herald" heads its article "Kultur at its Meridian."

The Dutch steamer Amstel has been sunk by a German mine. An English trawler saved the crew.

The Russian movement in the Carpathians continues to be successful. The Russian captured fortified heights between Bartfeld and Uzok on Sunday and took 5,460 prisoners with 26 guns and mitrailleuses.

The concluding instalment of the series of French official reports on the war to January 10th affirms that the fundamental plan of the German General Staff, to crush France by an overwhelming attack, failed completely. On the other hand France gained the victory of the Marne, confirmed by the victory in Flanders, and established an impassable barrier against the most formidable effort ever attempted in the history of the world. The report expresses its confidence in the ever increasing strength of the Allies' forces, which will make a great offensive effort at the proper time, when all the necessary means have been prepared.

The British press recognises that public feeling generally endorses the suggestion that even a large section of the working class is in favour of the removal of the temptation of drink.

M. Venezelos, the ex-Premier of Greece, on returning home from his holiday throws some light on the Balkan situation. He protested against the Government suggestion that he had agreed to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria as the price of the latter's neutrality but the Triple Entente Powers had requested Greece not to press Serbia to refuse concessions to Bulgaria. He did not consider it feasible to expect Bulgaria to abandon neutrality so as to aid Greece in doubling her territory at a gain of 30,000 kilometres to herself.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE BOSPHORUS.

TWO FORTS REPORTED DAMAGED.

BOMBARDMENT OF BOSPHORUS.

TWO FORTS REPORTED DAMAGED.

OPERATIONS DELAYED BY FOG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, March 30.

It is officially stated that the Russian Fleet approached the outer forts of the Bosphorus on Monday morning but was unable to bombard them owing to a fog.

A small ship exchanged shots with a Turkish destroyer which fled into the Bosphorus after the first shots.

It is unofficially stated that Russian airmen have ascertained that Sunday's bombardment of the Bosphorus forts damaged forts Elmas and Killa and that the garrison of fort Elmas fled.

UNEASINESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GERMANS LEAVING TURKS TO THEIR FATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 31.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The Dardanelles operations continue to create great uneasiness in Constantinople where the Germans seem inclined to leave the Turks to their fate. Many German officials have gone north.

Appeals have been made to Bulgaria and Roumania not to join the Allies.

GERMANS BOMBARD LIBAU.

ONE CIVILIAN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 30.

It is officially stated that German warships on Sunday evening bombarded Libau, killing one civilian.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK.

PROHIBITION MEASURES FAVOURED.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The newspapers receive the proposal for the total prohibition made by the deputation of armament manufacturers on the whole with favour.

They recognise that public feeling generally endorses the suggestion and that even a large section of the working-class is in favour of the removal of the temptation of drink.

The magnitude of the question is evident from the fact that Exchequer receipts amount to £38,748,000 while the annual consumption is estimated at 160,000,000.

The chief difficulty therefore is the question of the compensation of publicans who would be deprived of the means of livelihood. But it is significant of the temper of the nation that there is no opposition to the proposal from the standpoint of principle.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George's demand that the production of munitions should not be hampered by drunkenness is finding support everywhere.

PUBLICANS WILLING TO MAKE SACRIFICES.

LONDON, March 31.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of an association representing thirteen thousand Metropolitan licensees in an interview said that for patriotic reasons the license-holders were willing to make any necessary sacrifices for public good.

Sir Thomas Dewar said that the trade wants to help the Government in every way possible. He appreciated the great sacrifices which might be necessary.

ZEPPELIN MOVEMENTS

ONE DESCENDS DAMAGED IN DENMARK

LONDON, March 30.

Two Zeppelins were sighted off the Danish coast on Monday flying westwards.

They returned in the evening driven by a snowstorm.

One descended immediately it crossed the frontier and is reported to be badly damaged.

SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT IN CARPATHIANS.

FORTIFIED HEIGHTS CAPTURED

5,460 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 30.

It is officially stated that the Russian movement in the Carpathians continues to be successful.

The Russians captured fortified heights between Bartfeld and Uzok on Sunday and took 5,460 prisoners with twenty-six guns and mitrailleuses.

An Austrian communique states that strong Russian forces including some of the besiegers of Przemysl continue their offensive in the vicinity of the Lupkow and Uszok passes.

PRZEMYSL PRISONERS

472 HUNGARIAN NOBLES.

LONDON, March 30.

The prisoners taken at Przemysl have arrived at Kieff.

They include 472 officers, all of whom are Hungarian nobles.

RUSSIA'S NEXT MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

After the fall of Przemysl there is some speculation here as to whether the Russians will proceed to turn the enemy's right in Bukovina or endeavour to pierce further west. The disposition now is to regard the advance in the neighbourhood of Bartfeld, a railhead twenty miles south-west of the Dukla Pass, as her serious movement, Budapest being her immediate objective.

A writer, in the Petrograd "Official Messenger" recalls the Austrian manœuvres of 1911, when it was presumd that Przemysl had follen and Germany was unable to render any aid. The advance into the plains of Hungary was stopped by an offensive from Cracow, which is to-day preparing to resist a siege.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome says the feeling in Vienna is that the fate of the Monarchy is dependent on the Carpathians battle.

The "Daily Mail's" Athens correspondent claims on the authority of an eye-witness for stating that the fall of Przemysl was not due to hunger but to a new Russian explosive, the effects of which were devestating when used in 6-inch guns. When the 12-inchers arrived, the Governor realised that the defence was hopeless.

The "Novoe Vremya" referring to the bombardment of the Bosphorus forts says that Russia is glad to do all to help her gallant Allies at the Dardanelles.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 31.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 29th March 1915:—

Further progress was made by the Russians in the new offensive in the Carpathians and in the western portion in the direction of Bartfeld. They have captured a new line of heights on a front of about 23 miles.

The French military experts attach great importance to these operations. The difficulties and dangers before the Russians are known to be great, but if successfully carried out the operations are expected to produce results which may decisively influence the war. It is assumed that Budapest is the object, rather than the investment of Cracow and the advance on Vienna and where the Russians are now delivering an attack.

Several railways cross the Carpathian chain, at the central depression nearly all converging on Budapest.

Stubborn fighting has taken place in North Poland, but as the battle is being fought at Wach, only twelve miles from the Russian frontier and the Russians have advanced some distance behind the enemy's first line, it seems that the Russians continue to beat back General Hindenburg's recent offensive.

In the west the French have achieved success which they consider important. In Upper Alsace they have captured the height of Hartmansweilerkopf, a strategic point which for many months had been the scene of desperate fighting. This gives the French secure possession of this part of the frontier and proves that the French retained the offensive spirit.

THE BALKAN PUZZLE.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE SITUATION.

M. VENEZELOS EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Mar. 30.

M. Venezelos had a triumphal reception on his return from his holiday notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent demonstrations.

M. Venezelos protested against the Government suggestion that he had agreed to the surrender of Kavalla to Bulgaria as the price of the latter's neutrality and declared that no territorial concession has been asked from Greece, but the Triple Entente Powers had requested Greece not to press Serbia to refuse concessions to Bulgaria.

The present Cabinet was waiting for Bulgaria to abandon neutrality, but would Bulgaria be so short-sighted as to aid Greece to double her territory while Bulgaria only acquired some thirty thousand square kilometres?

M. Venezelos added that he was convinced that Bulgaria would not have dared to have attacked Greece in the event of her moving, while Greece, by contributing only one division and the aid of her fleet, would have won the friendship of the three great Powers.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE

ONE TAUBE BROUGHT DOWN.

ROTTERDAM, March 30.

Allied aeroplanes attacked a German captive balloon at Zeebrugge.

Four German aeroplanes started in pursuit and a fight ensued.

A Taube was brought down and two airmen killed.

The other Germans were driven off and bombarded by the British squadron which is bombarding Zeebrugge.

BOMBS DROPPED ON RHEIMS.

TWO PEOPLE WOUNDED.

PARIS, Mar. 30.

The communique says:—Calm prevails on the whole.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Rheims, two persons being wounded. A bomb fell on the apse of the cathedral.

Our artillery compelled the Germans to evacuate in disorder the village of Heudicourt north-east of Saint Mihiel.

IMPORTANCE OF FRENCH VICTORY IN VOSGES.

PLAIN OF ALSACE NOW OPEN..

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 31.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Times" dwells upon the importance of the French capture of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. The last spur of the Vosges thrust out towards Mulhausen held by the Germans it barred the French advance into the plain of Alsace. Since they took it on the 10th January the Germans had transformed it into a fortress, using iron cables to hoist guns and mortars to the summit. The French advanced up the almost perpendicular hillside, foot by foot with pick and shovel.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 30.

The evening communiqué yesterday said: There was cannonade from the sea to Champagne and desperate indecisive fighting at some points in Argonne.

The enemy shelled Fort Donaumont, north of Verdun, but was immediately silenced.

We captured a line of trenches and a hundred prisoners in Bois le Pretre and a German post west of Pont à Mousson.

GENERAL FRENCH'S TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS.

OTTAWA, March 30.

Field-Marshal French has written to the Duke of Connaught stating that the qualities of the Canadians have made exceedingly high impression.

SNOWSTORMS IN NORTH-WESTERN FRANCE.

LONDON, March 31.

Snowstorms are reported from North-Western France.

FRENCH REVIEW OF THE WAR

A TOLERANT SOBER RETROSPECT.

COMFORTING AND ASSURING FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Reuter has been publishing during the past week a series of French official reports on the war to the end of January 10th and the concluding instalment of the series sums up the position as viewed by the French General Staff.

It affirms that the fundamental plan of the German General Staff, to crush France by an overwhelming attack, reducing her to helplessness in less than a month, failed completely and besides the failure of the general plan, Germany has sustained seven defeats of high significance, defeats before Nancy and Paris, outflanking attempts in August and November, an attempt to break the centre in September, the coast attack on Calais and finally Ypres.

NO GERMAN ADVANTAGE GAINED.

Thus the German Army, powerful and courageous as it may be, has succeeded in gaining advantage at no single point. Its forced halt after six months of war condemns it to retreat, the pace of which may be accelerated by Russian successes, but the necessity of which is a foregone conclusion.

On the other hand, France gained the victory of the Marne, confirmed by the victory in Flanders, and established an impassable barrier against the most formidable effort ever attempted in the history of the world.

France will make her effort in her own time when all the necessary means have been prepared; the Germans at Ypres gave an example of the price of an offensive insufficiently prepared.

ALLIES GAIN STRENGTH DAILY.

Every day France is strengthening herself. It is also known that the British Army has been heavily reinforced and it is known that the number of troops training in England is very large. The Belgian and Serbian armies are recuperating. Finally Russia continues to draw on her immense reserve of recruits having used hitherto only five per cent.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

Hence the French command is not being hurried but awaits a favourable hour. France is superior to Germany because the wastage in the German Army has been in all respects greater. The principal cause has been the superiority of our artillery, while the German infantry has lost heavily in massed formation. It is now certain that the German losses are double ours.

Germany in the future, owing to Austrian defeats, will be obliged even to strengthen her forces against Russia and the number of Germans opposed to France will therefore continually decrease. Moreover the wastage in German officers and men, material and moral, increases while the French position in these respects continuously improves.

THE VICTORIOUS OFFENSIVE.

Our reinforcements are now being trained with the view to a victorious offensive. Stores of munitions, food and transport are daily increasing and important reserves of telegraphic, railway, and shipping material have been constituted. It is with the view to that offensive that railway material is being massed.

THE WAR ONLY COMMENCING.

A military commission, British, French, and Belgian is being appointed to work the Belgium, Luxemburg and Alsace-Lorraine railways. Against all this Germany can offer nothing equivalent. Her large resources of men, officers, material and munitions have been largely expended in the hope of crushing her opponents under the efforts of mass and surprise. They are today scarcely sufficient to offer a defensive resistance. Every further devlopment will result in the diminution of the general value of the German armies, whereas France, taken by surprise in August by the premeditated act of aggression, will begin the war in very truth with the entirety of her forces.

GERMANY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

FRENCH EX-MINISTER'S VIEWS.

PARIS, Mar. 29.

M. Pichon, ex-Minister, writes that Germany is deliberately provoking the Netherlands. He suggests that the object is to obtain more suitable naval bases in view of the eventual battle between the British and German fleets which sooner or later will be inevitable.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Mr. Arthur Robert Hinks, Assistant Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, has been appointed Secretary in succession to Mr. Scott-Keltie, resigned.

"KULTUR AT ITS MERIDIAN."

AMERICAN PRESS ON THE SINKING OF THE FALABA.

DUTCH STEAMER STRIKES A GERMAN MINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

NEW YORK, Mar. 30.

The American newspapers pass very severe comments on the sinking of the Falaba. The "New York Herald" heads an article 'Kultur at its meridian' and says there will be great joy in the Halls of Kultur because over a hundred non-combatants, including women, have been ruthlessly murdered on the high seas.

"The World" says:—It is not war, but murder. The act will arouse pity in the neutral world for helpless victims and abhorrence for the men who order murder. Germany began war by a gigantic blunder, the invasion of Belgium, and is continuing in a policy of mistake.

NEW YORK, March 31.

The "Globe" says that the Algerine pirates were humane compared to the Germans but the United States sent warships to bombard them.

The "Evening" Sun says that German prowess is akin to that of Captain Kidd and other flyers of the "Jolli Roger."

Intead of terrifying the British, the paper says the Germans have provoked a burning resolution to force the war to an end bitter for Germany.

The "Evening Post" says it is difficult to match such wickedness in history.

SINKING OF THE FALABA.

MORE GHASTLY DETAILS.

LONDON, March 29.

The submarine suddenly appeared near the Falaba on Sunday afternoon and whistled to the liner to heave to, but before she was able to do so a torpedo struck her in the engine-room.

Boats were manned, but three were swamped and their occupants thrown into the water. The Germans did not attempt to rescue the drowning passengers.

The trawler Eileen Mary arrived in time to pick up 137 from the sea and other boats.

Captain Davis, the captain of the Falaba, was removed from the water dead. The chief officer was rescued. He had been in the water two and a half hours. Two stewardesses were drowned.

An army lieutenant and a corporal were picked up dead. Eight bodies have been brought to Milford. Five wounded are in the naval hospital at Pembroke.

SUBMARINE FLYING ENGLISH ENSIGN.

112 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The latest report says that 112 persons were lost in the Falaba.

At an inquest on the victims the chief officer said that when the submarine was sighted it was flying the English ensign.

The torpedo fired five minutes after the Falaba stopped.

The crew of the submarine were dressed in khaki.

The coroner declared that the submarine's action was undoubtedly piracy and murder but he thought the jury had better find a verdict of "killed by German torpedo."

He added that all hoped that the crime would be brought home.

A verdict was given accordingly.

Admiration was expressed at the conduct of the passengers and crew and also of the crew of the trawler which saved so many lives.

AMERICAN PASSENGER MISSING.

LONDON, March 30.

An American named Thrasher who was a passenger on the Falaba is missing.

SINKING OF THE AQUILA CONFIRMED.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN MINE.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The Press Bureau confirms the torpedoing and sinking of the steamer Aquila. Three passengers and 23 of the crew are missing. The captain and nineteen of the crew were saved.

The Press Bureau announces that the Dutch steamer Amstel, Rotterdam to Goole, has been sunk by a German mine. An English trawler saved the crew.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Another boat from the Aquila has been picked up and there are now only nine persons missing.

The gross tonnage of the Amstel was 853. She was built in 1906 and belonged to P. A. van Eas & Co.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, March 30.

Applications for the fifteen millions six-months Treasury Bills totalled thirty-eight millions, the average rate being £2-13-11.

VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S BANQUET SPEECH.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

(Associated Press.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, GWALIOR, Mar. 31.

In proposing the toast of His Excellency the Viceroy at the banquet last night his Highness the Maharaja Scindia said:—

Your Excellency—Permit me Sir, on behalf of myself, my family and the people of my State of all grades and classes to express to you our hearty welcome. I am sure we are greatly indebted for this honour, which has been conferred upon us inspite of the formidable distraction of the moment and the constant mental strain, it must involve. On the other hand, undoubtedly this honour would have come to us long before this, except for the events the memory of which it is exceedingly painful for me to recall. If in alluding to them I am guilty of doing the inopportune, my excuse must be that the shamefulness of the one and the sadness of the others are only equalled by the depth of admiration and sympathy evoked throughout the country by your calm courage, exemplary fortitude and unfaltering devotion to the good of this country. While we are deeply thankful to Providence for carrying you safely through trials and tribulations of the most harrowing character, we can not help feeling grateful for your inflexible determination to go on labouring in the cause of India which unquestionably you have made your own. We pray that the Almighty may keep you from all further trials and enable you to grapple successfully with problems which may still remain to be solved. I sincerely hope and pray to God that you will see them all through, thus placing the administration of this country on a still sounder basis which would result in greater happiness and satisfaction all round and make India more literally than ever "the jewel of the British Crown."

INTELLECT OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF STATESMANSHIP.

Speaking for myself I may say that not only do I regard it as my highest privilege to be afforded the opportunity at any time to serve his Majesty with all the resources at my command but I am, nay I am sure we are, fully conscious (and never more so than at this moment) that the stability, rather, the very existence of our possessions and therefore of the opportunities we have of doing good in the world, are entirely dependent upon the continuity of British rule in India. Though we all must and do deplore this terrible war yet there is no cloud without a silver lining and we may take some consolation from the thought that it has not only helped to reveal the depth of the devotion of the people high and low of this country to the Person and Throne of their Sovereign but also to unite two nations, the subjects of a common Sovereign, in a bond of kinship and mutual co-operation as no other event could have done. Your Excellency I state it as my deep conviction that in no manner could the Government's confidence in the whole of India have been more convincingly demonstrated and no more practical measures of elevating for all time the position of his Majesty's Indian subjects could have been found than the giving to Indians the opportunity of maintaining the dignity and integrity of the Empire side by side with their brethern of England and the Colonies. And in affording this opportunity in an ample measure your Excellency has not only done a graceful thing but a thing which could be conceived by an intellect of the highest order of statesmanship and prompted by a heart alive to the deepest cravings of human nature and instinct with the subtlest and tenderest of human sympathies. Ten years ago when I had the honour of welcoming here our gracious Sovereign when he visited this country as the Prince of Walse I took occasion to express the following sentiments:—

"Whatever useful work has been or is being attempted in the various departments of my State has but one ultimate goal viz. to help towards the stability of the British Empire and with that and in view to ameliorate the condition of the people over whom I am called upon to rule."

I hope I may say that the professions I solemnly made in the presence of our future Sovereign have not proved to be exaggerations. A portion of the army maintained by me is at the present moment, I am proud to say, trying to do its humble best in three different theatres, i.e., France, Egypt and East Africa. And the savings of money effected by a sedulous study of varied economics have, I trust, been applied in a fair measure towards helping the Empire in the hour of its need. Your Excellency, while the shadow of this monstrous war hovers over the Empire and forms an all-absorbing topic there can be little inclination on the part of any one to travel along any other lines even though the outlook is as cheerful as it could be and the final issue of the war practically a foregone conclusion.

EDUCATION IN GWALIOR STATE.

Considering, however, your Excellency's interest in the concerns of us, the old faithful allies of the British Nation and your well-known desire to foster and help progress along their own paths in the States of India, great and small, it may not be out of place for me to refer to what has been attempted and accomplished in this State during the last few years. It is obviously awkward for me to speak either at length or with any emphasis of what we have been attempting to do or think we have done. I shall therefore be as brief as possible. Before I actually come to details I must say that my experience of the affairs of State is necessarily limited, being confined to our own organisation. However, on the basis of that small experience my policy in regard to various matters has been evolved and is steadily developing. First of all, then the importance of educating the people under the control of a civilised administration has been recognised at all times and the placing of education in India on a sound basis is undeniably one of the burning questions of the day in this country. This State, like several of her sisters, maintains an Arts College. In addition, it maintains several special institutions and organisations such as Industrial Schools, the Civil Service Institute, the Normal and Model Schools, etc. for general benefit of the people and the special benefit of the States Services. But where an attempt has been made to a broad base, the education imparted in the State upon the ancient conceptions of morality, public responsibility and loyalty and upon the special modern requirements of the masses of the people is in the providing of suitable text books along with trained agency for instruction in primary and secondary education. Incidentally, I may say that the education of the agriculturist has received special attention. Some of the text books prepared bear directly on agriculture. Instruction for the zamindar up to a certain standard has been arranged by an indirectly obligatory measure and without being guilty of self-praise I may be permitted to add that I have designed and written a book called "Zamindar Hitkari", which arms at broadening the outlook of the land-holder and making him for the discharge of his duties and responsibilities instead fo remaining as he has been for generations a mere puppet in the hands of the village officials. Female education is also, I am glad to say, becoming popular day by day.

LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

Turning now to agrarian matters I am happy to be able to state that a more liberal settlement of land revenue is now in progress. It is permissible to hope that this would lead eventually not only to general prosperity by bringing under the plough the existing culturable waste but also restore to their former level the land revenues of the State which have fallen on account of causes too well known to need mention.

We have also established a Legislative Council under the name of "Majlis Qanun" to meet the requirements of the State's growing civic and commercial life. It has even not only legislative impetus but by co-ordinating and consolidating laws has brought about consistency and harmony of policy.

The Village Panchayat system has been introduced under the Panchayat Boards Act and the reports I have recently received as regards its working are very encouraging. Indeed, the people are stated to find the system both helpful and beneficial.

OTHER REFORMS.

The State has also endowed a fund for the restoration and maintenance of places of religious worship irrespective of caste and creed and an Act has been passed to provide for the proper administration of the Fund for the general supervision of places of worship under certain conditions.

Necessary reforms have been carried out in the Custom and Excise Departments to suit the altered conditions. For all the help and guidance rendered by Government in the completion of these reforms, I may once again take the opportunity of returning my hearty thanks. The Customs of the State are now regulated by the levy of imposts on the frontiers only and the Excise Department is now modelled on the most approved up-to-date lines. The wisdom of these measures has been amply vindicated by results obtained both in the smoothness of working and the increase of revenue.

The Darbars relations with their Feudatories are gradually becoming what they should be. To maintain and perpetuate their rights regulations have been framed and an exhaustive record of these rights has been provided in the compilation known as the "History of Jagirdaran." The Darbar's claims and expectations in regard to such of them as are guaranteed have been freely ventilated and the hope is confidently entertained that the Government will in its own good time make the relations between the Darbar and certain chiefs approach more to what they should be between a suzerain and his subholders. The inculcation of trust on the one part and liberality of treatment on the other will no doubt solve what questions still remain pending. The Darbar would appear to have earned the trust and confidence of this class of their subjects by measures such as the "new policy" which represents a system of restoring under certain conditions holdings resumed and sequestered strictly according to the rules which obtained until the other day, rules which though just and legally sound were perhaps none too generous in conception

I might speak in a similar strain of other matters such as the promotion of commerce and industry in the State and other like efforts. But the hour is late and I have already made a large draft upon Your Excellency's indulgence. I would therefore conclude with the hope that in speaking at some length I have not failed to interest your Excellency. I must not omit to add that had it not been for the services loyally rendered by all my officers to whom from the highest to the lowest I feel much indebted I should not be in the position to speak to-night as I have been able to do. Before I resume my seat I ask you, gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health of his Excellency Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech replying to the toast said:—"Your Highness and gentlemen:—I thank your Highness most heartily for the very friendly terms in which you have proposed my health and you gentlemen for the cordiality with which you have received the toast. I have for some time past been anxious to pay an official visit to Gwalior not because there was any need to satisfy myself by personal inspection of the beauty of its capital, the excellence of its administration or the character of its ruler, for these were already known to me, but because I felt that I should be failing in my duty if I did not accord formal recognition as the representative of his Majesty the King-Emperor to the unique services rendered by the Gwalior State under the rule of the present Maharajah to the welfare of India and the advancement and stability of the British Empire. Unhappy events to which your Highness has so tactfully and sympathetically alluded have hitherto prevented me from fulfilling my desire, and I need only say now that the pleasure with which I had looked forward to this visit has after many days been amply and fully realised.

Since your Highness received your powers some 21 years ago the history of Gwalior has been one of continuous progress. Every department of the State has received the impress of your Highness's vigorous personality and the brief tale which you have told us of the measures of your administration gives but a shadowy picture of the unceasing and devoted labours which you have expended upon the development of the Gwalior State and the well-being of your people. I am glad to note the progress which has been made in the spread of education in all its branches on wise and well-considered lines and what your Highness has said as to the need for close supervision and fatherly treatment of the students both in and out of school commands my complete and wholehearted concurrence. Nowhere more than in India has the truth of the maxim that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" been more strikingly exemplified and it is upon the degree to which education both of the mind and character can be made more real and thorough that the future of this great Empire in no small measure depends. In British India we have done something towards this end and I rejoice that your Highness's policy and endeavours are directed towards the same goal. The interest which the Chiefs of Central India and your Highness in particular have taken in the Daly College at Indore and the munificent support that you have given to that institution show that you realise too that it is not only the common people but also the Rulers and the estate-holders who require to have their faculties developed and their character strengthened and purified by an enlightened and liberal system of training and I wish you all success in your efforts to raise the standard both in the Chiefs' Colleges and in the local schools.

Your Highness's policy in regard to agriculture and irrigation is also marked by a progressive and enlightened spirit. The construction of irrigation works spread over a wide area should prove not only a source of greatly increased revenue but an effective protection against famine, while the scheme for agricultural advisers which Gwalior has adopted jointly with the other States in Central India holds immense possibilities for improving both the quantity and the quality of the produce of the land. The efforts which the Durbar have made to reform and develop the Customs and Excise administration are also a subject for warm congratulation, and I am very glad to learn that your Highness appreciates the help rendered by the Excise Commissioner for Central India, the extension of whose services will, I am confident, be in the best interests of the States as well as of the Governments of the neighbouring provinces.

The co-operation of the Gwalior Durbar both with the Government and with the neighbouring States in these and other matters betokens a statesmanlike breadth of view and a regard for the public weal which I have always been accustomed to associate with your Highness's name. More particularly, I have been struck by the loyal support given by the Gwalior and the other States of Central India to the policy of my Government in regard to the stoppage of opium cultivation. I trust that our recent decision to purchase part of our requirements from the Malwa States will provide an outlet for the existing stocks and so help to alleviate the depression caused by the cessation of export to the China market.

GENEROUS WAR GIFTS.

Gentlemen, the achievements of our princely host in every branch of the administration of his State and his great services to the Empire have have long marked him out as one of the greatest of Indian rulers. But if our gratitude for his services and our appreciation of his character were great before, how much greater must they be now after the boundless generosity which he has shown in connection with the war in which we are now engaged. I have before me a list of his Highness's gifts which is too long to give in detail. It is sufficient to remind you that besides maintaining two regiments and a transport corps at the front and making princely donations to the various relief funds amounting to over £50,000 his Highness has undertaken to pay the whole of the balance of the cost of the hospital ship "Loyalty" after the subscriptions from other sources have been deducted. He is maintaining a convalescent home for wounded Indian soldiers in East Africa and has presented a motor ambulance fleet at an estimated cost of £25,000, besides a motor transport and motor cars for the British Expeditionary Force at a cost of £23,000. He has offered six aeroplanes mounted with guns and armoured and in fact one can hardly open the newspaper without reading of some fresh instance of his Highness's generosity. These gifts, which include only a part of his Highness's contributions to the war, are in themselves a monument to which his Highness and his successors after him will always be able to point with legitimate pride and they may be sure that the British Government will not forget its great obligations to the Gwalior Durbar. But it is not so much the magnitude of his Highness's donations, vast though it is, that appeals to the imagination and touches the hearts of his friends and admirers. It is the spirit of loyalty and sympathy that underlies them. Ever since the war began every want that his Highness has been able to discover by enquiry in this country or through his agents in London has immediately been supplied.

I find it difficult to put into words the feelings of gratitude and regard which I entertain towards your Highness. I can only tender to you on behalf of his Majesty the King Emperor and of the Government of India our heartiest and most sincere thanks for all that you have done. If I may add one more word on this subject I would like to assure your Highness that, while I greatly deplore the serious breakdown in health which necessarily prevented you from fulfilling your desire to go on active service, at the same time I recognise that by remaining in India to administer your State and to initiate and organise the various schemes of relief, which I have indicated, you have done service no less valuable for the Empire than if you had been able to proceed to the scene of battle. This must be a a real consolation to your Highness for what was, as we all know, a very deep and bitter disappointment. The ruling princes of India with that fervour of loyalty which has always characterised them, have responded nobly to the call of the Empire. Many of them are serving his Majesty either in their own persons or through their Imperial Service Troops in the field of battle and all without exception have placed their wealth and resources at the disposal of the Crown. This spontaneous outburst of loyal devotion though it was not unexpected by those who knew the feelings and traditions of the States, came as a revelation to the outside world, who have at last learned to appreciate what India and its princes and peoples mean to the British Empire. Foremost among the Princes who have combined to produce this revelation stands the Maharaja Scindia whose guests we are tonight. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of that great statesman and ruler Major-General his Highness Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur Maharaja of Gwalior."

How would it be if all the chaps who want to save the country would pitch in and help the administration, instead of throwing monkey wrenches into the main drive wheels.

MR. W. L. SOUTER C. I. E.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The new Inspector-General of Police of the Presidency.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE FRONTIER.

RISING IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

QUICKLY DISPOSED OF.

LASHKAR DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 31.

Recent reports indicated that a Lashkar, composed chiefly of Zadrons, with a few Mangals, was collecting with the intention of attacking some point in the Tochi Valley.

Matters materialised on the 25th instant when the Lashkar, estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 strong, actually crossed the Durand line and was located some miles from Miranshah post and was observed to be building *Sangars* on the hills in the vicinity.

A small picquet sent out from Miranshah Camp was fired at on the night of the 25th instant. The 26th of March passed quietly. At dawn on the 27th of March the moveable column consisting of 2 squadrons of the 25th Cavalry, 29th Mountain Battery, 10th Jats and 52nd Sikhs, under the command of Brigadier-General V. B. Fane, accompanied by the North Waziristan Militia moved out of Miranshah Camp and engaged the enemy.

The ensuing operations were entirely successful, the enemy being driven headlong across the Durand line and suffering severe losses which are estimated approximately at 200 killed and 300 wounded.

The militia brought in prisoners and rifles and trophies of swords, daggers, standards etc. A reconnaissance to the scene of the action was made at daybreak on the 27th instant but without trace of the enemy except some dead bodies and a few badly wounded tribesmen. These latter were brought into Miranshah and are receiving attention in the civil hospital.

GERMANY'S SECOND WAR LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, March 30.

It is stated that Germany's second war loan amounts to 453 millions sterling.

There are two and a half million subscribers, of which over one and a half millions are "small people" who have subscribed only forty-six millions.

The great bulk of the loan has been obtained from banks and savings-banks doubtless by some system of compulsion, as formerly.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E. Kertland. Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. Nugent, Irish Guards.
Lieut. W. Ockleston, Liverpools.
Captain A. W. Pagan, Gloucesters.
Captain C. G. Phillips, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Russell, Gloucesters.
Lieut. D. Sheridan, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Worsley, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut. J. Boothby, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Boyd, Gordons.
Lieut. J. W. Cannon, Medicals.
Captain H. Hazledine, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Parker, Lincolns.
Lieut. R. F. Wilkinson, Medicals.

KILLED.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Second-Lieut. C. N. Andrews, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. E. Odling, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. Schroder, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Wyndham, Devons.

LONDON, March 31.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Major E. C. Wodehouse, Worcesters.
Major C. Higginbotham, Northamptonshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. G. Brooksbank, Yorkshire Regiment.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 31.

The following is the 89th list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Jemadar Jiwan Singh, 35th Sikhs (attached to 47th Sikhs).
Subadar Harnam Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Chuhar Singh, 47th Sikhs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G. H. Dempster, 35th Sikhs.

WOUNDED.

Major P. S. Lowis, 5th Battery, R. G. A. (Mountain Division).
Lt. H. R. H. Rouquette, 7th Battery, R. G. A. (Mountain Division).
Subadar Sunder Singh, 35th Sikhs (attached to 47th Sikhs).
Captain E. C. Talbot, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Mitsingh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Dharmsingh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Meher Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Hira Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Captain M. J. N. Abbay, 87th Punjabis (attached to 47th Sikhs).
Captain P. F. Gout, 94th Russel's Infantry (attached to 1/1 Gurkhas).
Captain H. S. Cormack, Indian Medical Service.
Jemadar Hira Gurung of the 2nd, 4th Gurkha Riffes, who was previously stated missing, is reported killed in action.

BIRTH OF A NEW ARMY.

HOW THE WELSH CORPS WAS STARTED.

HISTORIC MEETING AT THE TREASURY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer inspected the North Wales Brigade of the Welsh Army at Llandudno, and later, at an Eisteddfod at the Pier Pavilion over which Mr. Lloyd George presided, he told the story of the inception of the corps.

"I remember the beginning of the Welsh Army," he said. "We met, just four of us, in the board-room of the Treasury, the place where we raise taxes from time to time, and I thought it was a good place to raise an army. So we, just four of us, met, and those four have become to-day 20,000. Well, now, that was the beginning. I remember perfectly well—I won't say we despaired, but we thought our task was an enormous one; and you must remember Wales had only raised three regiments in the past. It had with difficulty maintained them. The martial spirit had been slumbering, but only slumbering, for centuries. It was just waiting for the occasion. The occasion came and the great old warlike spirit that maintained the independence of these mountains for centuries woke up once more. Woe be to the German Army when they turn up.

"I heard of an old pessimist of these valleys who was in despair after reading the newspapers. He was quite sure what was going to happen. He was quite sure the Germans were coming. When he heard of the German submarines, and read about the retreat of the Russians, and had practically given it up, he one day came down and saw a battalion. It must have been the Welsh Fusiliers—just a thousand of them. He saw their steady tread, just as we saw them to-day, and he said, 'That's all right; the moment these fellows go they will sweep the enemy all away.' He is perfectly convinced it is all right. The only thing that bothers him is why Lord Kitchener does not send them there without delay.

PRIDE OF RACE.

"Well, that is the feeling I had when looking at them to-day. It was a magnificent spectacle. It was a thrilling spectacle. I felt prouder of my countrymen than ever, and I have a great pride in Wales. I am proud of its history, proud of its literature, proud of its songs, proud of its language, proud of its bards, proud of its great preachers, and, after reading the story of what the Welsh regiments have done at the Front, I am proud of its soldiers, too.

"What has been done in Wales in the way of rising armies is something that baffles the thought of even those who know Wales best. We had three regiments at the beginning of the war. We had to fill up gaps occasionally in them from abroad, but to-day we have raised in this little country over eighty thousand of the finest men who have ever marched under the flag.

"Wales has given a truly magnificent response to the call made upon it. Every Welsh regiment at the Front has been mentioned in despatches, and the men now training, whom he saw to-day, will I have no doubt, perform their duty with equal gallantry."

SEQUEL TO INSPECTOR MURDER CASE

BOY FOUND WITH CARTRIDGES SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

MADARIPUR, Mar. 31.

Kanti Prio Roy, nephew of the absconding Cornwallis Square suspect has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of cartridges stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Co.

MR. H. G. WELLS AND A JARRING RABBLE

"I cannot understand what devil has got into the Liberal consciousness at the present time to make us a jarring rabble instead of a united force for pacific reconstruction," writes Mr. H. G. Wells in the "Daily News." "But that we Liberal thinkers are a jarring rabble at the present time is only too lamentably true, and with every week I realise more bitterly the hopelessness of any sane settlement of Europe at the end of this war unless some real change of heart occurs among us to unify our present incoherent efforts."

The celebration of the Jubilee of the Lucknow Canning College took place yesterday in the presence of a large and influential gathering of Europeans and Indians. Mr. Cameron reviewed the history of the College and Dr. Sunderlal offered congratulations on behalf of the University.

A public meeting was held at Baroda on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. Nagar Sheth to thank H. H. the Maharaja for conferring the gold medal of the Raj Ratna Order on Mr. R. B. Hargovindas Kantawalla, late Minister of Education and for appointing Mr. R. H. Gokhale a judge of the Baroda High Court. Mr. Kantawala was the first educational officer of the State who gave effect to the policy of free compulsory education in the State and Mr. Gokhale is the first member of the local bar to be appointed to the bench of the Baroda High Court.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MOTOR-CAR DISPUTE.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE UPHELD.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DARUWALLA
v. THE KING-EMPEROR
(LALLUBHAI PRAGJI—OPPONENT.)

This was an application against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sanctioning the prosecution of the petitioner under secs. 211 and 193 I. P. C.

The petitioner, Ardeshir Hormusji Daruvala, a merchant of Bombay had dealings with the opponent, Lallubhai, a money-lender. The parties had many previous dealings. In March, 1912 the opponent had advanced a sum of money to one Soonabai Phirozi Panthaki, a Parsi lady, to buy a motor car. The said Soonabai not having returned the money to the opponent, the latter advised the petitioner to buy the car. The petitioner accordingly bought the car for Rs. 6,000/- of which Rs. 3,000/- were paid in cash, while for the balance hundies were passed to the Indian Finance Corporation which were subsequently paid off. The car was transferred to the name of the petitioner, who got repairs done to the same, paid municipal bills and used it as owner. The car had however shortly to be sold away; and was therefore sold by the opponent in whose name the bond for the amount of sale was taken. The petitioner not having been paid the price of the car for a long time and discovering that the same had been paid up to the opponent and finding that the opponent was putting off the petitioner on false pretexts, lodged a complaint against the opponent for criminal breach of trust. The Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted the opponent and gave sanction to prosecute the petitioner under sec. 211 I. P. C. for having on or about the 25th November, 1913, instituted a criminal proceeding against Lallubhai Pragji with intent to cause injury to the said Lallubhai to wit a charge of criminal breach of trust or with having charged the said Lallubhai with the offence of criminal breach of trust knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceeding or charge; and also under sec. 193 I. P. C. for having intentionally given false evidence in the said judicial proceeding by making on oath certain statements which he knew to be false.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad after briefly stating the main facts of the case contended that the Magistrate had disbelieved the petitioner's story and acquitted the opponent. The only question was whether it was a fit case for sanction. It might be that the Magistrate was not satisfied so as to convict the opponent. There might have been doubts, but it did not therefore follow that the petitioner's story was so manifestly false that a prosecution should be ordered against him. The probabilities from the facts admitted showed that the petitioner had a grievance and so he launched the prosecution against the opponent.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—How do you weigh the probabilities of the case?

Mr. Setalvad:—Taking the admitted facts, was it likely that a shrewd money-lender of Lallubhai's type would leave the car in such circumstances over which he had no control?

Continuing Mr. Setalvad argued that the Magistrate had made much of the minor discrepancies in the petitioner's evidence and had come to the conclusion that his evidence was weak and false.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—To my mind the case is a strong one.

Mr. Setalvad referring to the Magistrate's judgment said that the judgment ought to be read as a whole and not the disjointed sentences therefrom for which the Magistrate had not given any reasons.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—I take the whole judgment.

Mr. Justice Shah:—Is any complaint lodged on this sanction?

Mr. Weldon:—Yes, my Lord but it is adjourned on account of this application.

Mr. Setalvad:—That does not alter the situation.

Their Lordships without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case rejected the petition and confirmed the order passed by the Magistrate.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Weldon instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the opponent.

The Government Pleader instructed by the Public Prosecutor represented the Crown.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A NAZIR.

AUCTION FRAUDS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

A. B. LEWIS, V. G. BAGDE AND THREE OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara.

The first three accused in this case, who were respectively the late Nazir of the District Court, at Satara and two clerks employed by him as administrators of a minor's estate, were charged under sec. 408 I. P. C. with criminal breach of trust as clerks or servants by misappropriating certain ornaments the property of the minor Agashe, which were alleged to have been sold at auctions in April, 1911. They were further charged with falsification of accounts in respect of these items and with the destruction of the *kutcha kird* a rough day book kept in regard to the minor's estate and with conspiring to make a false document through the agency of one Rajaram Chitnis. The 4th and 5th accused were charged with dishonestly signing the above document and with abetment of criminal breach of trust by the first 3 accused.

The first accused, Alexander Lewis, was convicted under sec. 408 and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default to undergo a further term of 12 months. He was further sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences under sec. 477 (a) and sec. 467. All the sentences to run concurrently. The second accused Madhav and the third accused Vishnoo were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 for offences under sec. 408 and 109. They were further sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years under sec. 477 (a). All the sentences to run concurrently. The fourth accused Laxuman and the fifth accused Govind were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months for each of the offences. Sentences to run concurrently.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused was the Nazir of the District Court at Satara; and was guardian of the property of various minors appointed by the District Court. Among the minors whose estates were under the charge of the first accused was one Bhalchandra Agashe of Pathan who possessed many ornaments. The marriage of this minor took place in March, 1911, at Wai. In April the surplus ornaments were sold by the first accused by the order of the District Judge by public auction at Satara. The prosecution alleged that a number of ornaments purporting to have been sold at those auctions were as a matter of fact not so sold but were made away with by the first three accused. To conceal this fact forged pages were inserted in the auction memo to show that those ornaments had been sold to accused Nos. 4 and 5 and one Abajee and the signatures of those persons were obtained on those forged papers to make it appear that they had bought those articles at the auction. The prices supposed to be obtained for those articles were credited to the minor's account and again debited as lent to persons who never received the money and the ornaments and their prices were thus accounted for. In order to conceal the misappropriation a rough day book for 1910 which contained compromising entries was made away with by the first three accused.

The first and second accused stated that all the articles were sold by public auction and the proceeds were put in the minor's accounts. The explanation of the fourth and fifth accused with regard to the alleged false items was that they were called by the Nazir subsequent to the auction and asked whether they were willing to bid for certain lots which had not fetched proper prices at the auction. They did not receive any part of the property as said to have been knocked down to them at the auction except one nose ring. They were innocent and what they had done was done at the instance of the other accused.

The Sessions Judge observed: "I agree with the opinion of the assessors that the debit items are bogus. We find that the disputed ornaments were never sold at the auction at all. They were not even handed over to accused four and five who are brought in, to pretend to bid for them. The supposed price of these ornaments is firstly debited in the account and that several articles are afterwards sold privately by the first three accused. I have no hesitation in finding that the statement of the first accused is entirely false. He is responsible for all the underhand dealings at the auction. It will be seen that these auction frauds could not be carried out without the co-operation of all the accused. The fraud is so elaborate as to require great care in perpetration. In the present case fundamental conditions of the auction sale were violated, which is against the theory of this being a real sale and when we find the fact of the alleged bids being bogus, brought home to the fifth accused by his name being actually shewn as a previous bidder, it is difficult to believe that he is innocent."

This was a lengthy and complicated case involving much examination of accounts. There were 30 hearings before the Sessions Court.

The arguments of Counsel were not concluded when their Lordships rose for the day.

Mr. Kolasker with Mr. Ratanlal appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Joshi and Mr. Mandavle appeared for the fourth accused, and Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the fifth accused. The second accused is dead.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

DONGRI MURDER CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR v. VITHAL PANDIA, PARASHRAM JANOO, DHODOO DEWJI, NAGOO HARI, SONIA FAKIR, HARI BHIKOO.

The further hearing of the trial in which the six accused stood charged with having committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by striking Fakir Mahomed Alla Mahomed, a Pathan, with a chopper and sticks at Dongri and thus causing his death, was resumed on Wednesday, before his Lordship and a common jury.

Mr. Kemp, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Velinkar, appeared for accused 1 & 6; Mr. Chitre, appeared for accused 3; Mr. Gadgil with Mr. N. Patwardhan, appeared for accused 4; Mr. Azad, appeared for accused 5. The second accused was undefended. In their statements the first and sixth accused stated that they were not present at the time the scuffle took place. The rest of the accused stated that the scuffle really took place between one Ganoo and the deceased Pathan. They did not take part in the scuffle, and, being afraid, ran away.

The jury after retiring brought in a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by 8 to 1 against accused, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the first accused in respect of both the charges.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the jury and sentenced accuseds, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the first accused to be acquitted

This case concluded the Sessions.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

59-14—983-13—Vachha and Co. Tilakchand Harnath v Sarupchand Purshotamdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

56-14—187-13—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

57-14—775-13—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and anr, Crawford B and Co.

O S 11-15—29-15—Edg G W and Co, Rustomji Nowroji Mothabhoy v Nowroji Rustomji Mothabhoy and anr, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

661-14—Payne and Co. The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Mahomed Gulam Hussein Surti.

1281-14—Patell and Ez. Dawoodbhai Noorbhai Chunia v Abdul Tyab Miya Saheb Chand Khanji and anr, M K R B and Co.

1397-14—Tyabji D and Co. Nihalchand Gurmukhrai v Jitmal Hazarimal a firm.

1435-14—Bhai K and G. Kilachand Devchand and anr v Ranchhordas Dharsey and ors, Little and Co, Shroff D and D.

1455-14—Maneeklal and Co. Jamnadas Kalidas v Jamnadas Kalidas and ors.

35-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd v Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm.

71-15—Daph F and D. Lallubhai Mathuradas v Allimahomed Sallemahomed, Jeh S M and H.

88-15—Bhai K and G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Keshrichand Rupchand.

129-15—Nadirsha and D. Dhunjibhoy Motabhoy Vakil v Mariamboo.

135-15—Shroff D and D. Mahomed Hoosein Dehdasti v Kurban Hoosein Ebrahim.

176-15—Daph F and D, W H Brady and Co Ld v Elliot and Co a firm.

201-15—Wadia G and Co, Jafferji Adamji Karacheewalla v Bai Jivibai widow and and anr, Vachha and Co.

212-15—Shroff D and D, Kissonchand Jitmal v Kissonlal Mannulal and anr.

213-15—Crowford B and Co, Bruel and Co a firm v Pachulal Govindram.

218-15—Mulji and Tha, Vajungji Gajaji and Co a firm v Thakar Harjiwan Virji Bengali, Little and Co.

221-15—Khand L and M, Pandharinath Kashinath Telang v Lowji Deepchand and anr.

261-15—Jam R and D, Mooljі Haridas and Co a firm v Chinbasappa Pachhappa Umarji a firm.

287-15—Payne and Co, Readymoney Jeejibhoy and Co a firm v The Jubilee Mafg Co Ltd and anr, Crawford B and Co, Mulla and Mulla.

For withdrawal of Caveat.

T and I J 20-14—Mulla and Mulla, Monghibai alias Bachoobai v Bhanji Khimji, Madh K and C.

For Dismissal.

156-15—Payne and Co, Pragji Soorji and Co a firm v D K G L Narayen and Co a firm, Matu J and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

424-13.—Bhimji and Co., Amarchand Madhowji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co., For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard, 19-3-15.

Commercial Cause.

866-14—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v The Indo-China Mfg Co Ld, Payne and Co, Part heard, 12-3-15.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B and Co, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Shri Narayen Ramchander and ors, Tyabji D and Co, As part heard, 15-3-15.

39-15—M K R B and Co, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabji D and Co.

97-15.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd., v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr., Bhai K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadershaw and D. Haji Gulam Husseim Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar & anr., Raghuvaya N. & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 95-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

180-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Mans. H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Canalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukraj Sukhanand, a firm. M K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar. M K R B and Co.

648-14—Edg G. W & Co. Venkata Kristiniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., & ors., M. K. R. B. & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K. & C. Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

306-14—Madhowji K & C Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

For Dismissal.

169-15—Manch and N. Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle v Bhukhandas Devchand Motichand and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1037-14.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation), v. The All India United Insurance Co., Ltd. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

993-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Bai Parnibai, v. Govind Karson Chhaya, Jamsetji R. & D.

S. S. CT. 594-21470-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Parbhudas Soorchand and anr., v. Parbhashanker Avleshwar, Hiralal and Co.

1098-14.—Patell and Ez., Chiranjilal Mahadev v. Surdarmal Fulchand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

867-14.—Shroff D. and D., Ardeshir Shapurji Itchaporia & anr., Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji & Th.

966-14.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld. (in Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt. & ors., Payne and Co., For Postponement, Daph. F. & D., Wadia G. and Co., Craigie R. & C., Raghavaya N. & Co., Bhaishanker K. & G., Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H. M. & R.

1109-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj, v. Narsi Jetha, a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1110-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella, a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Jetha Monsi, a firm, In person.

1122-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookeda, a firm, In person.

40-14.—Shroff D. & D., Bai Sakerbai Widow, v. Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhaishanker K. & G.

391-14.—Mulla & M., Safarally Ebrahim and anr., v. Messrs. Volkart Bros., a firm, Payne and Co.,

467-14.—Motichand & D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadja, v. Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar and ors., Sabnis & G., Part Heard, Chit M. & K., 4-9-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar, Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in re the Ginning Pool at Sheagaon, Little and Co, Hardatrai Rampratab Petitioner v The New Mofussil Company Ltd Respondents, Crawford B & Co, Notice 8-2-15.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in re the Pressing Pool at Sheagaon, Little and Co, Hardatrai Rampratab Petitioner v The New Mofussil Company Ltd Respondents, Crawford B & Co, Notice 8-2-15.

1030-14—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Bai Hirabai, Khand L and M.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TAUBE.

Everyone nowadays has heard of the Taube, or "steel dove," the small all-steel monoplane used by the German Army. In "Country Life" Mr. L. Bastin explains how it came into being. It was the invention of an Austrian millionaire named Ettrich, and he is said to have taken the idea from the beautiful winged seed of the Zanonia, a climbing herb indigenous to Java. These seeds, when separated from the parent plant are sometimes carried miles in the wind over wide stretches of country before they fall to the earth. In this way the dispersal of the plant is assured.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged H. E. Staunton, manager, in Bombay, of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., of London, with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank in respect of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 and the Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris in respect of Rs. 18,000. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. Nagadras Kanji of Messrs. Chunilal Sakalchand and Co., muccadams, further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he used to speak to the accused when the amount due to him by the latter was larger than the value of the produce in the godown and the accused used to reply that witness could have the money back when he liked or that he would give him more goods. Witness kept the key of the godown with him, because his firm used to advance money for which goods was given to them. It was not true that the accused's firm gave witness's firm the money to buy goods. It was the practice for muccadums to keep the key if they had advanced money. He held the goods to the accused's disposition and could not deal with it without the latter's instructions. The goods were always sold in witness's name. He did not know that Messrs. Lloyd and Co. were taking advances from banks on shipment of goods. If he had known that he would not have advanced the money. They were acting as shroffs for Messrs. Lloyd and Co. No goods in the godown were marked as belonging to banks. The accused never gave instructions to keep particular goods apart from other goods.

The hearing was adjourned.

THEFT ON A SHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Biku Dondia with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 in cash, belonging to R. Whitby, a seaman on board the s.s. Arabia.

As several thefts had recently taken place on board, a trap was laid, and on Tuesday the accused, who had lately been engaged as a butler, was seen to enter the bunk and leave with the money which Mr. Whitby had purposely put under his pillow. He was arrested and handed over to the police. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Longman charged George Smith, a European, with deserting the Workhouse.

The accused, who was an inmate of the Workhouse, obtained leave on the 11th January to go out in search of employment and promised to return in the evening. He, however, failed to turn up. On Monday he was found wandering at Bandra and arrested. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

POLICEWOMEN'S HELP.

TRIBUTE FROM A GENERAL OF DIVISION

How useful the Women Police have proved is described in a report issued an mail weey by the chief officer Miss Damer Dawson.

In Grantham, with a camp of over 18,000 troops lying just outside, two policewemen have been stationed for many weeks past, and have been able to render valuable assistance to women and children. The General commanding says they removed sources of trouble to the troops in a manner that the military police could not attempt.

Two members of the corps always patrol together. In many districts the women and girls have learnt to regard the "lady police" as their friends, and in many cases they have been sent for by parents who cannot manage refractory daughters.

The total sum subscribed in Rajputana to the Imperial Relief Fund amounts to about five and three-quarter lakhs, exclusive of a further subscription of one lakh which had been promised but has not yet been paid.

A LADY'S LOVE OF SOCIETY.

OFFICER WHO CREPT THROUGH WINDOW.

In the House of Lords on March 2, a Bill was read a second time to dissolve the marriage of Richard Beamish, of Ashbourne, Deputy-Lieutenant of the City of Cork, with Violet Edith Beamish, and to enable him to marry again, says the "Daily Mail." The wife did not deny misconduct, but asked for an allowance.

They were married in 1903 at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, and there were three children. Mrs. Beamish, said counsel, was very fond of social functions, and had a desire to paint her face and to dress theatrically.

The Bill dealt with two acts associated with gentlemen serving in the Army, one of whom had since died fighting in France, and who was now known as "A.B." In 1909 he was a cavalry officer at the Curragh Camp, and while Mrs. Beamish was staying at her father's house, near, the officer was in the habit of visiting her, gaining access to her bedroom through a window.

The second man in the case was Henry Sturgees, a captain in the Rifle Brigade, and then A.D.C. to the General Commanding the Cork District. He met Mrs. Beamish in 1909. Mr. Beamish was away from home, and one night Mrs. Beamish invited Captain Sturgess and other officers to spend the evening at her house. The other officers returned, but Captain Sturgess remained.

SURPRISE IN A SAFE.

On one occasion, when Mr. Beamish opened his wife's safe a bundle of letters fell out written by "A.B.," and a second bundle from Captain Sturgess.

While all this association was going on between the wife and the officers, Mrs. Beamish was writing most affectionate letters to her husband, saying that he was the best husband in the world, and that she could never repay him. When taxed she made a confession.

For the sake of their children the husband said he would forgive her if she would only promise to reform and give up the society of men, more especially the military. Mrs. Beamish promised to reform, but the promise did not bear fruit, because, in 1912, she went about to dances, returning, highly painted, early in the mornings.

She was keeping compay with a Mr. John Peacock and writing to him. At the beginning of 1913, Mr. Beamish became suspicious, and during his wife's absence went to her room and found a tin box full of letters and a photograph of Mr. Peacock.

The fourth case, added counsel, was more serious, because the lady committed misconduct with her cousin, Mr. James P. Blane, who was in the Colonial Service, West Africa. When, in September 1913, Mr. Beamish returned from London, he found Blane lying on the sofa smoking his pipe.

"Who are you?" asked Mr. Beamish, "I'm Jimmy Blane, Vi's cousin," was the answer. After some difficulty, in two or three days, Mr. Beamish succeeded in getting Mr. Blane out of the house.

There were also charges against other persons.

As stated, the Bill was read a second time, the paragraph relating to the officer killed at the Front being deleted.

Mr. Beamish agreed to allow his wife £100 a year while she remained chaste and single.

The Dewan of Mysore in the presence of Sir Hugh and Lady Daly and a large gathering of Mysore citizens and officials opened at Bangalore on Monday, the City Municipal Industrial Exhibition

A NOVEL FOR INDIAN READERS

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THE STARVATION OF BELGIUM.

The following article by "An Englishman" appears in the "Daily Mail."—

In the far-off days when peace once more shall shine upon the world there will be a vast deal of discussion, no doubt, of German cruelty. We shall wonder by which deed of darkness it was that Germany rose to the pinnacle of its guilty eminence. Some will award the sinister prize to the wanton murder of women and children. Others will choose for their gravest condemnation the purposeless massacre of irrecoverable masterpieces, such as Louvain and Rheims. I am not sure that the present pitiless starvation of Belgium, with all its slow, harsh, calculated brutality, will not incur the heaviest sentence at the judgment-bar of posterity.

Germany invaded Belgium that not a day's hindrance should be set in the way of her plan of campaign. Necessity, she declares, has no laws. Wherever she went she made a desert, and not even the salaried reporters of her reptile Press could call it peace. Such Belgians as were fortunate enough to escape found in exile a tranquillity which the invader forbade them to enjoy in their own land. Those who remained behind are learning, in hunger and oppression, what it means to come beneath the heel of a barbarian.

THE VILE GERMAN MONSTER.

The facts declared in a letter addressed by Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Committee for Relief in Belgium, are almost beyond the limit of human belief. So vile a monster has the German become that he cheerfully witnesses the gradual starvation of a whole people. He does more than this. He makes a strenuous effort to exact from his dying victim whatever be left him of money or food. Until December last the Germans requisitioned for their own soldiers such supplies as might have served to keep the Belgians alive. With a refinement of cruelty they have stolen from the hungry citizens corn and cattle which they have sent to regale the Germans at home. And to prove that no feeling of natural pity can mitigate their greed they still extort from a dying nation the vast sum of £1,600,000 a month!

It is not enough for the Kaiser to shout like a footpad, "Your money or your life" in Belgium's ear. "Both your money and your life," he cries aloud. Having stripped an industrious people of its livelihood, he still insists that by hook or by crook it should find him money. And this he does, though by all the laws of decency and sound morals he lies under the deepest obligations to support the Belgians whose fair land he has violated, whose cities he has destroyed whose peaceful inhabitants he has massacred the sources of whose wealth he has abolished. A great part of Belgium is occupied by German troops who have invaded it without warrant and for their own purpose. Whose duty, then, is it to see that the inhabitants of this forlorn country are protected against cold and hunger? If it be not Germany's, then law and morality are alike dead in the world.

SHEER WICKEDNESS.

Germany, in the fury of her egoism, filches the crust from the starving man, and by her cynical policy makes the proffered alms of others impossible. As Sir Edward Grey explains, Great Britain would gladly come to the help of Belgium if only Germany would cease her policy of requisitions and exactions. Germany refuses to abandon her agreeable income of £1,600,000 a month and thus renders Great Britain helpless. With the best will in the world we could hardly subscribe to the support of Belgium if all that we gave did nothing else than facilitate the feeding and the maintenance of the German Army. All that is indifferent to the Germans. Let the Belgians starve, they say, rather than that our exaction should fall short by a shilling.

For sheer wickedness, born of cowardice and greed, it would be utterly impossible to match this policy in the annals of the world. There may, perchance, be found some palliation of excesses committed in the heat of blood. The savage who is drink with slaughter suffers a deserved reaction like other inebriates. The cruelty of Germany is measured and coldblooded. It comes not in a frenzy of excitement. It is all part of a purposed plan, and is duly set forth in textbooks. The German soldiers are gravely admonished into brutality. The officers are glad enough to leave the feeding of the Belgians to the munificence of the United States so long as there are still left upon the emaciated victim some useful pickings for themselves. Here at any rate is a proof of heartlessness which none can gainsay, and which will remain as another indelible stain upon Germany until the end of time.

THE PROFESSORS' EVIL PARTY.

Yet at the moment that our adversary most callously betrays her inhumanity she seems to regain the favour of those foolish persons who at the beginning of the war believed it a mark of intellectual superiority to plead her cause. Our English professors, who we thought had gone into a quiet hibernation of shame, are bestirring themselves again. Here, for instance, is Professor Pigou, who refuses to believe that the German is so bad as his enemies describe him. If the atrocities of Namur and Louvain have not moved our wiseacres, they will scarcely be moved by the systematic starvation of a whole country. Yet it is strange that in the very midst of the atrocities they should be thinking already of what sort of a peace might suit Germany. They assume, it appears, that the Allies will win—so much they yield to "patriotism." And then, having caught the bear in fancy, they insist that no particle of his skin shall be cut from him where he would mind it or miss it. Let there be no "penal peace," cries the magnanimous Professor Pigou. Let us make terms "with a nation still strong." Why this should be the summit of his hopes is not clear, unless it be that he believes in the theory of a swift revenge. Another professor—this one of Oxford—pleads that there shall be no humiliation of Germany, Germany, who has spared nothing, shall herself be spared. The massacre of Belgium, Louvain, Rheims—all must be forgotten and forgiven lest the feelings of Germany should be hurt! Are the feelings of Germany, then, so tender towards others that we can surmise in herself an exquisite sensibility?

The truth is that on either side the professors have played an evil part in the Great War. The professors of Germany, comfortably endowed by the State have shown themselves more thirsty of blood than the War staff itself. Our English professors, as at the beginning they eagerly espoused the cause of the enemy, demand now after seven months of savage warfare merciful and honourable terms for the law-breakers. Happily the professors will not be asked to assist when the terms of peace are signed. If the Allies win they shall do justice upon the offender with sword in hand. And the Germans shall receive as much pity as he deserves who has extracted the uttermost farthing from a starving people by all the barbarous methods of the thumbscrew and the rack.

THE HUN AS SEEN BY THE CARTOONISTS.

SOME CARICATURES OF THE HUN FROM 1908-1913.

Pasquino. Turin.

The Germanisation of the Pole.

WILLIAM II.: "What a pity that the world ends at the Pole!"

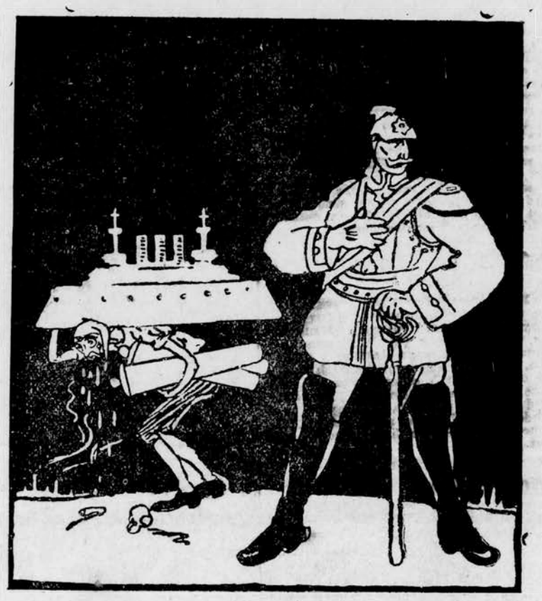
Melbourne Punch. Nov. 1910.

The Omnipotent.

THE KAISER: "Ach! Don't argue! If you do I trample you down—dot is all. I and Heaven vos always righd."

Lustige Blatter. Berlin, Aug. 1910.

The Prince of Peace!



Der Wahre Jacob. Stuttgart, Sept. 1909.

A Speech Illustrated.

"We Germans, are a nation that rejoices in bearing arms and in the game of war. Hence we gladly endure the burden of our armaments, knowing as we do that we must preserve and maintain that peace in which alone our workers can thrive. . . ."

Pasquino. Turin, Nov. 1909.

William's Latest.

HE: "To arms!"

ALL THE OTHERS: "Who cares? It's the usual thing."

Wahre Jacob. Stuttgart October, 1908.

The Moroccans Visiting Prussia.

Seeing the Germans cutting out the tongues of Poles, they give thanks to Allah that it is the French who are waging war against them.

Marcholt. Warsaw, Feb. 1913.

The Austrian Mobilisation.

Cairo Punch. Oct. 1903.

GERMANY: "Kings of the East, I love you. I am the upholder of Islam."

TURKEY: "Leave us alone. I have been deceived, and you are a foe in the guise of a friend."

Kladderadatsch. Berlin, Nov. 1911.

Protection of the Moslems!

"Great Allah! I fear the umbrella is not quite watertight!"

The above is an interesting selection from cartoons appearing in papers in various countries of the world during a period of six years before the War, showing that the Kaiser's character was well-realised by some even in those days, and not least by the Cartoonists of the German comic press. Especially noteworthy are the two gibes at the Kaiser in his pose as the Protector of Islam, appearing in the "Wahre Jacob," 1908, and the "Kladderadatsch," 1911.

KRUPP'S BRITISH ORE.

SHIPPED FROM NEWFOUNDLAND BEFORE THE WAR.

That the big guns now being used against the Allies were made from ore shipped from Newfoundland before the war broke out and that Messrs. Krupp are in possession of complete plans and specifications of the two great iron mines in England's oldest Colony will be disclosed for the first time in a recent number of the "Iron Trade Review," of Cleveland, Ohio, writes the Chicago correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

A mining engineer, P. B. McDonald, says the mines are on a barren bit of rock called Bell Island, about six miles by two in size, off the storm-beaten coast of Newfoundland. They are owned by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

Mr. McDonald writes: "In connection with the present European war it is noteworthy that the Nova Scotia Company for some time previous to the war had been furnishing iron ore to Krupp's through Rotterdam. Much of the armament and guns now being used against British soldiers is made from British iron ore from England's oldest Colony, Newfoundland.

"On one occasion, several years ago an official of the Nova Scotia Company was at Essen on business in regard to ore contracts. He found the Krupp people very much interested in the physical condition of the Wabana iron mines, as the Bell Island mines are called, but what is more, he found the astute Germans very well informed concerning every detail of the underground workings, the submarine areas, the ore reserves, costs, etc.

"He was amazed when they took him to an inner room during the discussion and showed him first-class maps of his own mines. When he asked with some surprise where they obtained all the information they merely smiled and said. 'From various sources,' explaining that they had been long interested in these mines situated so conveniently for shipping to Germany.

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THE SOCIAL QUESTION AND THE WAR.

THE DUTY OF EVERY EDUCATED PERSON,

By Captain J. W. Petavel, R. E. (Retd.)

The first thing we want to understand clearly in the present situation is the position of the modern social reformer; to give a simple illustration industrial progress has given him, in neo-co-operation—that is to say co-operative production of the necessaries of life under ordinary, not co-operative management—a new weapon to combat all unmerited poverty and the illiteracy that accompanies it; where this new weapon has been used it has proved itself wonderfully effective; but it is a ponderous weapon, which only the strength of a giant can wield and unfortunately there have not been, as yet, a large enough number of practical examples of its application to make those who have the power feel confident that their strength would be usefully employed in taking it up. Thus we are at a standstill, and apparently at a deadlock.

But a number of people working together and using their brains can generally find a way of accomplishing even a giant's task; they can do it in this case, so we need not wait, Micawber-like, for the giant to "turn up."

The example of the self-supporting colony of vagabonds has perhaps perplexed people more than it has instructed them, but the less sensational examples of the successful industrial—educational colonies has raised great hopes.

Of all plans to solve the social question radically, that is to say, to organise people to use for their own benefit the immense productive power centuries of human labour and invention have given us, social reform via educaltional reform is by far the most hopeful.

As the Inter Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration emphasised in its Report, "young people kept up to about eighteen years old in healthy surroundings and conditions of life, under good training could, normally,—be made strong of body and formed in good and diligent habits."

Though the enormous productive power industrial progress has given us, has failed to do very much good to the workers in the world of commercial competition, it could be used to enable young people to have a perfect training during the years in which they are—to quote again the words of the Report of that Committee—"plastic" and capable generally of being moulded for life.

If children were taken in hand young, trained in body, and to be intelligent and diligent in their application to work, as well as taught lessons, their labour would begin very soon to have considerable value. During a period of employment in industrial-educational establishments, immediately following school, the boys would be able, whilst continuing their education, to produce the necessaries of life for themselves, some for their parents when they had to help them, and to do work for the State to pay for as much of the cost of their early education and care as the State desired to recover. This second part of the education al course could be continued as long as necessary for perfect training, and to enable the State to recoup itself; the youths earning more every year.

To explain this plan in other words and briefly: the State would give the children all that was needed—training and food if necessary—to make them grow thoroughly efficient workers and citizens, and recoup itself by taking the first fruits of their well-trained labour. They would form a very large self-contained organisation, in connection with which others could be developed on a large scale. Social reform via self-supporting education is therefore a plan that would help the present as well as future generations.

The most hopeful thing about this plan, however, is not its theoretical excellence, but the fact that we can get to work at once to carry it out starting educational-industrial colonies; thus forming public opinion at a rapid rate. By virtue of the economic fact that the larger an industrial organisation is, the more productive it makes the labour of every worker it employs, when once we had started with the support of a sympathetic public, we should advance towards our goal at a constantly accelerated speed.

There is not only one reason but every reason for all reformers to combine to help educational-industrial establishments as the very best way of starting neo-co-operation. First it is the form of self-contained industry that is most easily understood. Educational establishment would therefore have the greatest number of friends and supporters. This would make it easy for them to commence with a small number of industries, or only one if they were making a small beginning, as they would have customers for their produce; then, as they grew, they would be able to develop gradually into self-contained industries. Last but not least of the advantages they would perhaps enjoy in a special degree, would be that they would be accounted a great success, and do really useful work, if only they approached, at first, to being self-supporting.

Now there are establishments already in existence anxious to work on those lines. What is needed is simply a numerous and well organised association of helpers to find customers for produce, to give technical and professional help, and those who are able, a little financial assistance: then these *organisations* would be successful and grow.

The associations also are in existence already, both in England and in India, and need only that their membership should be increased in order to be able to do their useful work.

Nearly every one can render the service of finding customers for produce; all, without exception, can render valuable service to a good cause by propaganda, and every member of such an association helps by the mere fact of being one of an organised public claiming attention for the matter.

It seems a very small thing that remains to be done to cut away the foundations of unmerited proverty and illiteracy and it seems inconceivable that such a small thing could do much towards such an epoch-making work. But, to give a familiar illustration, when, during centuries, an endless succession of great ocean waves have dashed against a cliff, it will be sufficient that the storm shall rise once more, and throw up one more great wave and the cliff fall. A wave and even an ocean wave is as nothing to a cliff, the very emblem of solidity, but one, when it is the final one of a mighty series, will bring it down nevertheless.

During centuries an endless succession of inventions and an improvement of methods have been bringing us constantly nearer to the time when an organisation of people producing the necessaries of life for themselves would be economically strong enough to pay all its expenses including that competent management, and we have now reached that point, as the Swiss colony shows in such a particularly striking way. One more effort, is needed, we must multiply examples so as to convince people that what has been done in those pioneer colonies can be repeated to order, and then unmerited want, destitution, and illiteracy will cease to disgrace our civilisation. But we have to convince a public that, having always seen the cliff standing, can only with difficulty be brought to believe that it is going to be removed from the landscape. An ocean wave is still needed to complete the work a really great effort which we can speak of as small only in comparison with the enormous result it would produce. In the absolute sense it can never be a small thing to organise a large number of people to work together for an object that is new to them.

But now the greatest war in history calls upon us all to exert ourselves to the utmost to do what we can for those who suffer, and upon all patriotic people to help their country in every possible way.

In India industrial educational colonies would be of immediate service in relieving the burdens, increased by the war, of the much suffering middle-classes, and in giving a new hope to those who understand that industrial training is needed to remedy the economic disadvantages under which the country labours.

In Great Britain agricultural organisation like the farm-schools could render great service in employing boys too young to enlist producing food, whilst giving them a training that would be the very best to fit them to become good soldiers later on should the war continue, or to become good colonists should economic conditions after the war make it difficult for them to obtain employment.

When the soldiers come back they too will be able to be trained in those establishments and save money whilst working in them to make a start in civil life, and if unsuccessful return to them and save again for another venture.

Farm-schools could be improved during the war, because they need no special equipment, only the adaptation of existing establishments and farms to systems elaborated to perfection in the Swiss colony under which unskilled workers are employed with a few skilled leaders.

As the Swiss have made vagabonds self-supporting in this way we could obviously manage it with good boys and with soldiers. Once, therefore, that we had a strong association demanding that steps should be taken the thing would be done.

Such then, are the services we can render in the present crisis, and also as we may hope, for the permanent good of society, at no more cost than the trouble to ascertain some very interesting facts about things that have been successfully done in France and in Suitzerland, the reasons for their success, and of giving at least moral support to those who are endeavouring to do the same in our own country, and custom to the industrial educational establishments when started. The means to do a great work have been given to us by industrial progress, but we must now use our brains to cause those means to be applied.

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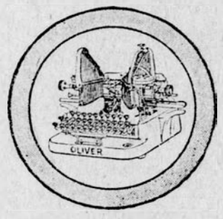

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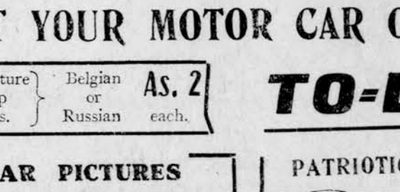

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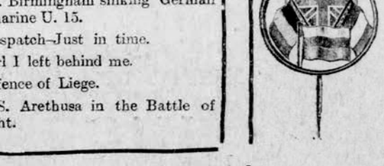

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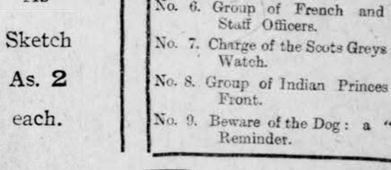

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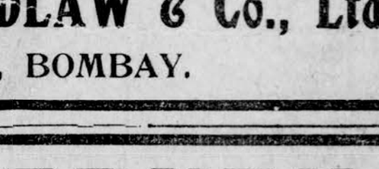

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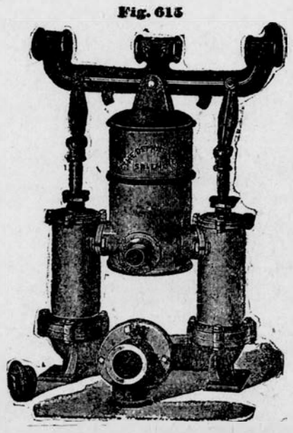

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